

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 91.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1802. [No. 2, of Vol. 14.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THOUGH past the meridian of life, I hope I have not yet absolutely fallen into that character of age, a mere "*laudator temporis acti*," a panegyrist of the good old times, and detractor of every thing modern, in the comparison. I trust I can see and acknowledge the many important improvements, in art and science, which have taken place in this country, within my own remembrance; and I may affirm, that to contribute my small share towards the propagation of public benefit has been an object constantly in my view. But I confess, that on taking an unprejudiced survey of the circumstances which are usually adduced as proofs of our rapid progress, I am led to suspect, that many of them are more specious than solid; and that some of the most splendid among them ought rather to be regarded in the light of partial remedies for growing evils, themselves being also evils, than as clear and substantial advantages. That a great number of the processes and contrivances by which labour is shortened, and the products of human industry are increased, rank under this class, will scarcely, I imagine, be denied, by one who considers not only the inevitable bad effects to health and morals consequent upon them; but, in many instances, the manifest *deterioration* of the commodities thus produced. In fact, our necessities oblige us, in every thing, to consult cheapness and celerity of execution. With so many foreign rivals and domestic burdens, it is impossible to sustain an export trade, and to provide for an *alarmingly increased population*, without sacrificing every thing to those leading points. I am not enough acquainted with articles of manufacture to judge of their actual deterioration, though I hear the charge of it resound on all sides; but I am fully convinced, from my own observation, that many of the things on which the common comforts and enjoyments of life depend, most sensibly exhibit the progress of a necessity, which no longer admits of retaining the same intrinsic worth under the same names and appearances.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 91.

Among the heads of matter in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, you have that of *New Patents*. Let any one examine a series of these, and see if they do not, for the most part, rank under the following divisions:—1. Substitutions of cheaper and coarser, for more costly and finer, materials:—2. Modes of making things appear what they are not:—3. Processes for anticipating the indispensable operation of time:—4. Old and rejected inventions revived under new names. It would be an easy task, but an inviolate one, to give striking examples of all these *improvements*. Some, I see, have occasionally been the subject of controversies in your publication; and, taken together, they are less proofs of prevailing ingenuity, than of invention ransacked to produce some specious novelty, which may answer the temporary purpose of the projector.

We hear few things mentioned more decisively than *improvements in travelling*; but if the alterations which have taken place within the last 30 or 40 years are reckoned among them, I must demur to the propriety of the term. It is true that no public vehicles at the beginning of this period (post-chaises excepted) made way with the rapidity of mail-coaches; yet I will not scruple to affirm, that the old post-coaches, carrying four passengers, were much more comfortable to travel in, with all reasonable dispatch, than any now in use, as far as my experience reaches. I know not whether there has been any patent invention "for squeezing the greatest number of passengers into the smallest possible space," but all our modern coach-masters seem perfect adepts in such a problem. With respect to the mail-coaches, it was natural that, their purpose being the conveyance of letters and packets, the human freight should be regarded merely as *live lumber*. To accommodate them with knee and elbow-room was thought superfluous, as well as to pay the least attention to their wants and cravings in the times of baiting. Other carriages, destitute of their undue advantages, have been obliged to follow their plan of construction; and lightness being the general object, they have universally

versally become too little for their number of passengers. I lately took a journey in a stage-coach to a county-town about 50 miles from London. The carriage was showy, new, and built for the purpose, but after four middle-sized people were seated in the corners, it appeared scarcely possible to get two more to their centre-places, or to seat them when got there. This was at length effected by help of wedging, and we proceeded, like pinioned malefactors, with this sole consolation, that we were secured from harm by rolling over each other in case of an overturn. Such an event, we found, was likely enough to happen; for the coachman took a loading of no fewer than fifteen "precious souls" on the outside, whose legs hung dangling from the roof, aiding the momentum of the top on each slight inequality of ground, and debarring the access of air and light at our little windows. The *pleasure* of a summer's day journey, in these circumstances, may be conceived: in fact, he would be a severe confessor who should enjoin such a penance for a moderate sin! This is the ordinary travelling of persons of the middling rank in England at the beginning of the 19th century!

I am not one of those, Sir, who make a great affair of a trifling personal inconvenience; but I own I can scarcely witness, with patience, the scandalous indifference with which *public abuses* of every kind are tolerated, merely because individuals do not think it worth while to take the trouble of seeking redress. Reliance on this indifference first prompts, and then perpetuates, the abuse; and quiet submission, in one case, furnishes an argument for the same in all similar ones. I know of nothing that would be more useful than a periodical work, that should be devoted to the exposure of all frauds, extortions, and impositions, practised upon the public, authenticating every instance with *names*, as far as with safety could be done. I throw out this hint for your consideration, and remain,

Your's, &c.  
PUBLILIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by having your valuable Magazine for last month put into my hands, in which is an article by "A Son of the Tyne" respecting the Life-boat.

It has often seemed strange to me, that this invention, so highly valuable to our

seamen, has never yet been fairly laid before the public, that its invention, even at this period, remains in dispute, and that no man of science has yet favoured the word with any hints respecting the construction, which, it would seem, has been adopted by chance, and, having succeeded, any farther improvement of which it is capable, has been entirely overlooked.

At the time when Mr. Greathead has received a remuneration from several public bodies, and from Parliament, a correspondent informs you, that the merit of the invention, or rather the application of the good properties of different plans and models is due to the committee who advertised for them, but gives Mr. Wouldhave the credit of suggesting the idea of rendering it sufficiently buoyant by the addition of cork, which, from his account, is no trifling one, since by the help of that alone, he informs you, a common boat may, upon emergency, be rendered tolerably safe.

Having been employed here several years as a shipwright, I became acquainted with Wouldhave, and have several times seen the original model, made of tin, with the cork attached to it, which he laid before the committee in consequence of their advertisement. If his account be true, and I have no reason to call in question his veracity, he was rewarded with a *guinea* for his trouble, and was informed by the committee, that he was second:—on enquiring who was the more fortunate candidate, that information was withheld.

That the public may be enabled to judge how far his plan would have answered the purpose required, I shall take the liberty of furnishing the dimensions of his model, which I have viewed for the purpose.

He proposed to build the boat of sheet-copper; the length of the model was 23 inches over all, an inch to a foot (scale) breadth 9 inches, sheer 3 inches, measured a-midship, calculated to row either end foremost, consequently both formed alike; no keel, the form of the vessel on the whole nearly that of a Norway yawl; no hollow in the bottom; that is, between the place of the keel and floor-heads, no hollow water lines, but fair curves, the convex part outward; ballast in the midship part sufficient to prevent her oversetting, and so lined with cork as to render her buoyant if filled with water. Her buoyancy and capacity of keeping a proper position was abundantly proved before the committee: his model having

having been thrown into the sea, kept its position, and came safe to shore, without manifesting any inclination to overset.

He shewed me a letter which he presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle, in which he claims the invention of the good properties of the boats built by Greathead, and challenges him to declare to the public, that his model had any cork attached to it, or that it approached, in the least, to the form in which he builds the life-boats now in use. The public will naturally be surprized, that Wouldhave has put off his claim till now, when establishing it can be of no benefit to him. This will cease when they are informed, that the eccentricity and roughness attached to the manners of this ingenious and singular poor man, have (instead of gaining him friends) been the means of procuring him enemies; his tale was listened to by those alone who had it not in their power to advise, much less to assist him in his endeavours to appear before the public, which he attempted through the medium of the Newcastle papers, but was refused the insertion.

It would be conferring a favour on the public, as well as rendering common justice to the merit of an ingenious character, if some of your correspondents, adequate to the task, would give their opinions on the merits or defects of his plan or model, with some of the particulars of which I have here endeavoured to furnish you.

Should any investigation of the subject lead to a more useful application of the invention, or a better form, the public will be benefitted, and I doubt not but Wouldhave himself, from several hints he has given me, has a store of improvements in his mind, which the least encouragement would prompt him to communicate to the public, one of which is to empty her of water, if filled by the breaking of a sea, in a few seconds, by means of some curiously contrived valves, the nature of which he has not communicated to me.

I ought not to omit, that he discovered the geometric method of the trisection of an angle or arch, which he communicated to Sir J. Banks, and is in possession of a letter from that gentleman, acknowledging the ingenuity of his method.

Your insertion of this in your next Magazine will be the means of bringing this important subject before the public, and will exceedingly gratify

Your most obedient servant,  
South Shields, A SHIPWRIGHT.  
July 13, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH some of your correspondents, learned in the law, would explain, through the medium of your Magazine, whether the recent practice of sentencing criminals to solitary or *secret* imprisonment is sanctioned by any positive Act of Parliament?

If it is not so sanctioned, I could wish to know whether writs of *Habeas Corpus* could not remove the secrecy of imprisonment, and whether actions for damages could not be supported, in the name of persons thus illegally punished, against justices of Quarter Sessions who pass such sentences, or against goalers or sheriffs who execute them?

If such sentences are not clearly legal, and actions were brought, I have no doubt but the good sense and honourable independence of English Juries would inflict exemplary damages, and thereby put an end to a species of punishment which is alien to the feelings of the people of this free country.

York, I am, your's, &c.  
July 29, 1802. PHILO-LEGIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the LEIPZIG commercial FAIR.—EASTER, 1802.

(Continued from Page 8, No. 90.)

III. CLOTH-TRADE. SAXON WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

THE finest and most valuable sorts of English and French cloth had a very quick sale at the last Easter-fair; the greatest part being greedily bought up by the dealers from various parts of Germany and the North. On the contrary, the sale of the middling cloths manufactured in Saxony, Prussia, and Bohemia, and the slight sorts, flannels, friezes, linings, &c. for the markets of Italy, France, Switzerland, and the Levant, was very inconsiderable, owing to the uncommonly high price of the raw materials. For the last twenty years the woollen manufactures of Bohemia have been so much improved, that they now rival those of Saxony and Prussia, as plainly appeared at the last Easter-fair. The Saxon manufacturers ascribe this to the exportation of the finer sorts of wool and woollen-yarn; great quantities of which are annually sent to Bohemia, and likewise to England, France, and the Netherlands. A memorial on this subject was addressed to the Elector, in which it is asserted, that to prevent the

ruin of the woollen-manufacturers in the electoral dominions, it would be necessary to prohibit altogether the exportation of wool and woollen-yarn, or at least to lay a very heavy export duty upon it. This, no doubt, would soon cause a considerable reduction in the price. On the other hand, a number of pamphlets were published in support of a free trade. It was urged, that it would be unjust thus to deprive the landholders and farmers of a part of the profits they have a right to expect from the great pains and expence they had been at to ameliorate the breed of sheep ; and as the equestrian order posses the greatest influence in the electoral government, their interest was preferred to that of the manufacturers, and every thing remains on the same footing as before. In the first days of the last wooll-fair, the fine Spanish sorts sold 4 dollars dearer than the preceding year. The same emissaries and agents had again gone round the country, and bought up the greatest part of the wool before it was brought to market. The consequence was, that many of the clothiers were obliged to give up their manufactorys ; the English cloths being proportionably cheaper, than, from the high price of provisions, and of the raw materials, they could afford to sell their goods. The consequent distress of the poor weavers is painted and deplored in pathetic terms by a Saxon patriot. The Saxon Board of Trade are not, however, wanting in zeal to promote the woollen-manufactory of their country, by offering premiums to those who distinguish themselves by their exertions and success. Thus, Barth, of Torgau lately received a well-merited reward for his blue cloths of the first quality as to fineness and durability.

It was remarked, that from Zullichau few dealers attended the fair. The manufacturers of that place have found means to arrange matters more for their convenience and advantage. The Polish merchants, who are their principal customers, now go directly to Zullichau. The dealers there have built themselves large houses resembling palaces : and the Polish Jews imagine, that in such magnificent buildings surely the greatest variety and best bargains must be found.

Mr. W. Cole sold at the fair considerable quantities of Ackermann, Suardy, and Co.'s water proof cloth. A similar process to render cloth water-proof, we are told, was invented two years ago by Ludwig Furer, an ingenious German manufacturer of B берich on the Rhine. Spe-

cimens of the goods prepared by him were sent for examination to the National Institute of France, and to the Board of Commerce at Berlin ; and the inventor was honoured with their approbation of his useful improvement, which answers the intended purpose as well as that of the English patentees.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

Τὸ ζῆν ἀλύπας, ἀνδρὸς ἐστιν ἐντυχεῖται

#### A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the DISADVANTAGES attending DEPRIVATION of SIGHT and LOSS of HEARING.

IT has been a topic very frequently discussed, whether, had we our choice of the two misfortunes, we should prefer being *deaf* or *blind*: and often as I have heard the question agitated, the former has invariably been esteemed the lesser affliction. In opposition, however, to this decision, and as apparently tending to render the propriety of such a choice somewhat doubtful at least, the well-known fact, of blind persons always appearing the most cheerful and happy, while a melancholy shade pervades the countenance of the deaf, has been urged with considerable force, and never very clearly accounted for.

Facts here seem to oppose themselves to theory, and although the former are generally admitted, the latter is as often approved. To account for this apparent inconsistency, and to shew that nature bestows on her unfortunate, as well as happier children, a more equal share of her bounty than is generally supposed, will be the object of my present enquiry.

The cheerfulness of blind persons appearing to contradict the general dread entertained of becoming one of their number, while the loss of hearing is contemplated with comparatively little emotion, arises chiefly, I conceive, from the following causes :—

1. We form our estimate of the relative degrees of comfort and happiness enjoyed by those who have lost their sight or hearing from their conduct and appearance in society. But in thus drawing the comparison we manifestly err ; the *place* and *time* of observation being favourable to the *one* and not so to the *other*.

2. We judge *abstractedly* of their wants and inconveniences, which leads also to an inaccurate and directly opposite conclusion.

Society possesses nearly all the charms for

for the *blind* it ever had; but the *deaf man* is very differently situated. His loss is aggravated, from witnessing the pleasure which conversation affords to those about him, while he is unable to participate. He *sees* his friends, 'tis true, but they are to him little more than the almost animated pictures on the canvas. He is a spectator of *their* happiness, but the more to feel his *own* misfortune.

The blind person, on the contrary, just escaped, perhaps, from the tedium of a darkened solitude, feels himself alive to all the pleasures arising from social intercourse; the chit-chat and topic of the day, discussions on literature and taste, the brilliancy of wit, and edge of satire, in their turn engage the attention, and he is a partaker of the entertainment they afford. Music, that "softest soother of the mind," sounds as melodious as ever in *his* ear; and, while rapt in the enthusiasm it not unfrequently excites, a lover of this charming science would, with reluctance, give up the pleasures it affords for the restoration even of sight itself.\*

The sensations that arise from the contemplation of beauty are no longer his, but then he does not witness that delight in which he cannot share. Tantalus would have felt his deprivation less had he not *seen* the object of his wish.

Let us now review the deaf man's feelings; and, to do so *most* to *his* advantage, we must follow him into *retirement*. Nature displays her ample volume to *his* view in all her charms, her unnumbered beauties pass before him in silent majesty; such scenes he contemplates with rapture, and, lost in admiration, no wonder he exclaims, "Thank God I am not blind!" In his closet the treasures of learning and science afford him means of improvement and delight; books supply him with intellectual gratification, without giving trouble to himself or others; philosophical experiments may enlarge his mind, and their benevolent application warm his heart.†

This short view (which might be much

enlarged upon) will serve to shew, that if in *society* the *blind* have their advantages, in *retirement* the *deaf* have *theirs*: and reconciles the seeming contradiction of the vivacity of the one and gloom of the other.

If we institute a closer comparison of their respective wants and enjoyments, they will be found much nearer on a level than is generally supposed.

In considering their mutual dependance on the assistance and kind offices of others, it must be confessed, that *prima facie* the *deaf man* seems to have the advantage, but a minuter investigation will induce us perhaps to be less confident in our first opinion. The idea of being *led* from place to place is melancholy, and I believe has principal weight among the reasons which induce us to prefer the situation of the *deaf*: but *their* dependance, though of a different kind, is very nearly as great as the other. They can pursue their way unaided it is true, but 'tis the cheerless walk of *silence*; they *see* the busy stir of men, are anxious to know the meaning of *his* haste or *her* alarm, but enquire in vain; they are introduced, as it were, by *one* sense to the *cene* before them, but the motive or design of the actors, is unknown from the loss of *another*. Sight will, in most instances, enable us to escape from, or prevent those accidental dangers, which a loss of it would frequently expose to; yet I have known a *deaf* person rode over from not *hearing* the approach of mischief, which *if heard*, a *blind* one could have shunned.

In case of *fire* we picture to ourselves with horror the helpless situation of the *blind*: terrified and alarmed, aware of the impending danger, he is yet unable to take advantage of the warning, but must trust to the precarious fidelity of attendants, who, in such a situation, are impelled, by the strongest law of nature, to seek their *own* in preference to *another's* preservation. In such an awful scene, however, the *deaf man* is in imminent danger. Night is the season of repose, and those who are incapable of *hearing* an alarm are most likely to sleep sound and undisturbed. A friend or servant may cry with the voice of Stentor, or thunder at his door, in vain—he sleeps on—or only wakes, alas! to *see*, without being able to *escape* from the calamity.

"Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent." *En. ii. v. 755.*

Is a *blind man* fond of books? he can still

\* "Sonorum immensa varietas est.—*Varios animi affectus, tristes imprimis et laetos inspirant, multique hominum ex hoc inexhausta fonte, puras et suavissimas voluptates bauant.*"

*Gregorii Conspectus.*

† All this, to a certain extent, may be asserted of the *blind*: but their dependance on others in the instances alluded to is so great and absolute, that the anticipated pleasure must often terminate in *pain*.

still amuse himself in retirement, by listening to the reading of another; though this is too frequently found (I fear) to be an irksome state of dependance: and should previous habits have formed his taste for exercises of the body rather than the mind, he will feel his loss the greater from the want of such a substitution. The company of others now remains almost his only resource: here we shall find him cheerful and animated; but then 'tis only here, for the time he spends alone hangs dull and heavy on his hands. Upon observing to an active young soldier, who lost his sight a few years since in the service of his country, how surprized I was at his *still* retaining all his natural vivacity, he replied, "I do enjoy myself in company, and so I ought, for *you* can have no idea how many miserable hours I spend alone." Even those who have shone most conspicuously in the ranks of genius, seem to lament their misfortune with feelings peculiarly keen; our great epic poet, for instance, had a mind amply furnished with every resource the brightest imagination and profoundest learning could afford, and with singular propriety might the following lines have been applied to him:—

" He that has *treasures of his own*  
May leave the cottage or the throne,  
May quit the world and dwell alone  
Within his *spacious mind.*" *Hor. Lyricæ.*

Yet we find *him* not less affected by his loss than others, who possess not one tenth of his advantages, as the following elegant and pathetic apostrophe clearly shews, which no one surely ever read unmoved:—

“ Thus with the year  
Seasons return; but not to *me* returns  
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn,  
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,  
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;  
But cloud instead, and ever-during dark  
Surrounds *me*, from the cheerful ways of men  
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair  
Presented with a universal blank  
Of Nature's works, to *me* expung'd and ras'd,  
And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.”

*Parad. Lost, b. iii.*

Should a *deaf* person have no taste for literature, he cannot, like a *blind* one, supply the deficiency, by resorting to the amusements of society. Society, when it ceased to give *him* pleasure, began to give him pain.

“ Migravit ab aure voluptas  
Omnis, ad incertos oculos.”

*Hor. Ep. i. l. 2, v. 187.*

After all then, it is much to be doubted whether this almost necessary exclusion from “the cheerful haunts of men,” does not fully counterbalance the evils so finely pictured by Milton and others. Man is naturally a social being—rob him of the pleasures society affords, and you take from him *nearly all* for which he would wish to live. When alone no amusement awaits him; and the world, when he mixes in it, is little better to *him* than one vast monastery of the order of La Trappe.\* Mournful indeed must be that man's lot, who finds no resource in solitude, no charm in society. Not much stress can be laid on the *deaf* being able to converse by signs; for, though necessity may have soon made *them* expert, 'tis a language mostly unknown to others:—that knowledge which is seldom found necessary or useful, we have but little inducement to acquire. They become, from necessity, selfish beings, their enjoyments cease to be in common with those around them, and the intercourse that imparts pleasure to others, is to them a source of disappointment and chagrin. Their infirmity also creates in them a suspicious temper; conscious of their inability to *detect*, they are too apt to *imagine*, an insult, and thus excite unpleasant feelings in others as well as in themselves.

The loss of *sight* or of *hearing* are doubtless very heavy afflictions, but nature makes up the deficiency, in either case, *more* than those can well imagine, who are still in possession of both. The deprivation of one sense quickens the acuteness of the rest; and although their *number* is diminished, their powers of perception are improved.

We are all apt to think our own misfortunes the heaviest, but by contemplating the fate of others, we shall find less reason to complain.

“ Neque enim fortuna querenda  
Sola tua est: similes aliorum respice casus  
Mitius ista feres.”

*Ovid's Metamorph. l. xv.*

This disposition not unfrequently arises also from making a false estimate of the happiness of others, and is neatly expressed by a French writer whose name I do not recollect.—“ *Ce qui fait qu'on n'est pas content de sa condition, c'est*

\* From the perpetual silence that reigns in the gloomy mansions of that institution.

l'idee chimerique que l'on se forme du bonheur d'autrui."

Should any thing suggested in this hasty and imperfect sketch induce but one individual to bear, with increased resignation, the afflictive dispensations of Providence, my satisfaction will be great, as it will afford me the pleasing reflection, that one leisure hour, at least, has not been employed in vain.

*Colchester,*  
Aug. 10, 1802.

PHILO.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**OBSERVATIONS on the WORD αὐελξω in BION.**

YOU will oblige a constant reader by inserting the following brief remarks in your amusing and instructive Miscellany.

It is perhaps needless to observe, that it was a custom amongst the ancients for the survivor of one who died much esteemed, to be present, and receive with a kiss his last breath, or, as it were, his love and soul: Venus, on Bion's Epitaph on Adonis, is introduced, imploring this kiss, and here the word *αὐελξω* is used, which Fawkes, in his poetical but also paraphrastical version omits, or translates in a free way, "imbibe thy love," which is a more immediate interpretation of the following line:—*εξ δε πιω τον ερωτα.* The *το δε σεν γλυκυ διλτεον αὐελξω* is thus turned in Mr. Du Bois's elegant prose translation "I will steal away thy sweet love," or breath. That the word *αὐελξω* signifies *to steal*, is proved by Aristophanes's use of it in that sense in Eq. 326, which may justify Mr. Du Bois's interpretation, but we must confess that we prefer the common meaning of the word as given by the Latin translators in *exugo*, *to suck*, or, in a manner, *milk*; which, if objected to as a phrase too bold, and without precedent in our language, we beg leave to do away such delicacy, and to give countenance to this forcible expression, by adducing the authority of Pope, who, in his *Eloisa to Abelard*, seems to have proved himself the best translator of the verse in question:—

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,  
And smooth my passage to the realms of  
day;  
See my lips tremble, and my eye-balls roll,  
Suck my last breath, and catch my flying soul!

*Pall-Mall,*  
Aug. 7, 1802.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN consequence of what appeared in your Magazine of last month respecting the life-boat, I have taken the liberty to request your insertion of the inclosed paper, undertaken for the purpose of stimulating some of your learned correspondents to turn their thoughts to a subject, which has been unaccountably suffered to lie dormant so long, or, more properly, has never been communicated to the public except through the medium of the newspapers.

I am firmly of opinion that Mr. Greathead has very little claim to the merit of the invention; yet, by a strange kind of fatality, he has pocketed the fruits of it.

It is rather a singular coincidence, that a letter from Wouldhave, claiming the invention, was communicated to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle the day after the receipt of your Magazine, containing the paper above-mentioned. That letter he handed to me some days before, and has since declared he has no knowledge of your correspondent who signs himself A Son of the Tyne.

In order to shew you the opinion of the original committee, who offered the reward for the models, to be as stated by your correspondent, I annex an extract from their certificate to Greathead, taken from the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, from which it plainly appears, that they did not consider Greathead as the inventor, but only the builder; it is artfully worded, but certainly does not express what the public had a right to expect from them on the subject.

Greathead's allowed invention seems only to respect the curvature of the keel, which, in my humble opinion, will turn out a defect, if the subject should be closely investigated. However, it is to these points I wish particularly to direct the attention of your learned correspondents.

The course of a life for the most part spent in hard manual labour, cannot be supposed to leave time for the acquirement of a requisite knowledge of the rules of composition, to appear with much propriety in your miscellany. Yet all these circumstances considered, I am emboldened to solicit your correction of the enclosed, and, if not judged unworthy of a place in the Monthly Magazine, that it may be inserted in this month, in which case it will be received at Newcastle just in time to follow up Wouldhave's letter, which will be taken

taken into consideration by the Literary and Philosophical Society on Tuesday the 3d of August next.

I remain with respect,  
Yours, &c.

South Shields,  
13th July, 1802.

W. H.

*Extract from the Report, &c.*

TO all whom it may concern:—We, the undersigned, being part of the Committee of five who were named by the members of the Law House, South Shields, in 1789 to advertise for plans and models of a boat, calculated to go off in a heavy-head and broken sea, and thereby save from ships driven on sands and the shores of these kingdoms, the lives of their crews, do hereby make known, and certify to be true, that Mr. Henry Greathead, of South Shields, boat-builder, did deliver in *A Model* of a boat for that purpose; and from his *design* and explanations being most satisfactory to the ideas of the advertisers, he was selected to build the first boat, which is on the flaunching plan, and that the curved keel, which is the principal difference of this boat from any other on that plan, is, in our opinion, the reason of her answering beyond every expectation, and thereby saving, with another similar boat, since built by Mr. Greathead, at the charge of the Duke of Northumberland, at the entrance of Shields Harbour, during the last eleven years, several hundred valuable lives, who otherwise must have perished; and that such *curved keel* is the original invention and idea of the said Henry Greathead.—We therefore grant him this certificate, he being duly entitled thereto, to serve and avail him as occasion may require.

HENRY HEATH.  
WM. MASTERNAN.  
Jos. WM. ROXBURGH. } Committee.

29th Oct. 1801.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Mr. Marr (p. 26.) will find the following remark in p. 17, of the Preface to the second edition of the *Hecuba*, by Mr. Porson:—“Quod ait Bruckius, quædam esse verba, quibus solenne sit augmentum abjicere, verba ea, quæ augmentum nunquam habuere, abjectre non possunt. Attici semper di-

cunt *εντάξει*, nunquam *τοντάξει*, sed augmentum *πλειστάξει* perfecto tempore reservant.” Brunk, who contends for the occasional omission of the augment, has also observed on Eurip. *Androm.* v. 955, “Atticorum etiam proprium videtur preteritum medium verbi *εντάξει* absque augmenti preferre.”

Some ingenious matter in defence of the occasional omission of the augment will be found in the Preface to the *Hecuba*, published by Herman.

That *certain* Ionic peculiarities were tolerated on the Attic Theatre is a point acknowledged. It will be sufficient to refer to Valckenaer, *Commentary on the Hippolitus*, p. 319, or *Diatribes on the Fragments of Euripides*, p. 167. Mr. Porson’s *Hecuba* has brought to my mind a question which is agitated with the Professor’s usual learning and sagacity, in the note on verse 788, ed. sec. namely, whether *τυγχανεῖ* is ever used *simpliciter* for *είμι*. One passage seems to have been overlooked, in which the common reading is corroborated by the authority of Eustathius, and which does not appear to admit of correction. *Soph. Electra.* v. 45.

“Ο γαρ  
μεγίστος αυτοῖς τυγχανεῖ δοποῦεται.

Higham-bill, I am, Sir, your’s, &c.  
Aug. 3, 1802. E. COGAN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MISLED by the paper which was sent me respecting the French funds, and to which I referred in the letter you were so obliging as to insert in your last *Monthly Magazine*, the *annual interest* of their debt, about four millions sterling, is stated as the *principal*. This appears from the accounts of the French national debt which have been since circulated in London, and which have found their way into some of the public newspapers. Having this information just communicated to me, I think it proper the *mistake* should be pointed out to your readers as soon as possible. The insertion, therefore, of this letter, in your next *Monthly Magazine*, will add to the obligations of your constant reader,

July 26, 1802.

Q.

For

## For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH of the STATE of MANNERS, and of the present CONDITION of the ISLE of MAN, in a letter from an ARTIST who lately passed a few MONTHS there.

IN compliance with your flattering request, I sit down to give you some account of this remote island, into which I have been led, partly by a desire to re-establish my health, but chiefly by curiosity to see an ancient little kingdom, which, surrounded as it is by powerful neighbours, has yet, in a great measure, preserved its original independence ; and which, while it is defended by the fleets and armies of Great Britain, has contrived to elude sharing the burdens necessary for their support.

The isle of Man is about thirty miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The population is supposed to be near forty thousand. There are four towns: Castletown, Douglas, Ramsay, and Peel. Castletown and Douglas are in the south of the island : the former is the metropolis ; but the latter is the town of the most consequence, containing between four and five thousand inhabitants. Ramsay and Peel are in the north of the island, and are inferior in size even to Castletown. None of the towns can boast of much regularity or beauty in their construction ; in these respects Castletown is entitled to the preference. At Douglas is a superb newly-constructed pier : the merchants of this place are far from being satisfied with it, but the belles think it "charming ;" it is used by them as a promenade, and gives them an opportunity of shewing themselves off to great advantage. Within half a mile of Douglas a splendid mansion is erecting by the Duke of Athol, which, when completed, will be a great ornament to the country. The houses of the gentlemen on the island are by no means elegant. Some of the rooms of Fort Anne, situated at the entrance of Douglas harbour, are well finished ; and the Nunnery, near Douglas, belonging to Major Taubman, is a handsome building : annexed to it are extensive and judiciously laid out gardens, including hot-houses, pineries, &c. ; adjoining is a large wood with serpentine walks, in which the Major liberally allows the inhabitants of the adjacent town to ramble at pleasure.

The legislature of the isle of Man, similar to that of England, is composed of three estates, the king, the council, and the house of keys. The council consists of the governor, the bishop, the deemsters,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 91.

the vicars-general, the clerk of the rolls, &c. The keys are twenty four in number, including their speaker ; they are a self-elected body, for, when a vacancy occurs, the members choose two individuals, (to whom it is essential that they possess some landed property in the island) whose names are presented to the governor, one of whom the governor approves, and who, under pain of amercedment, must take his seat in their parliament, which situation he retains for life, and from which he cannot retire without permission. The Manks have a full and distinct code by which they are governed. New laws may originate either with the council, or with the keys, but must have their mutual concurrence. They are then sent for the approbation of the king. If they receive the royal sanction, what is called a Tynwald-court is convened at the Tynwald-hill, in the centre of the island, where such laws are promulgated to the people. Nothing can surpass the simplicity of this proceeding. The Tynwald-hill is a circular artificial mount of earth, cut from the summit to the base into seats ; to this hill the governor, the officers of state, and the representatives of the people, walk in procession. The governor ascends to the top, the legislators take their places according to their rank, and the crowd, standing at a respectful distance, patiently attend to the proclamation of the new edicts.

The island is divided into two districts, six sheadings, and seventeen parishes. To each district there belongs a judge, who is called deemster, and who holds a court at his own discretion, generally once a week, for the trial of such causes as do not require the aid of a court of equity, or of a jury. From the judgment of the deemsters an appeal may be preferred to the staff of government, composed of the governor, the bishop, the deemsters, the water-bailiff, and the clerk of the rolls. A farther appeal may be made to the king in council, whose decree is final. There are four common-law or term courts in the year. These are held both at Castletown and Ramsay, for the trial of all actions real and personal by a jury of six men. The deemsters are conjointly judges in this court ; the governor, if he thinks proper, may preside, and the water-bailiff and clerk of the rolls are likewise members of the court. Eight chancery-courts, or courts of equity, are held in the year, at which the governor sits as chancellor : the deemsters, water-bailiff, and clerk of the rolls, are members of the court. The water-bailiff sits once a week in Douglas for

the trial of all causes that come within his jurisdiction ; he may either pass judgment himself, or refer the case to a jury, as occasion requires. In each town is a magistrate called a high-bailiff, who takes cognizance of all matters of debt under the value of forty shillings. Appeals from all these courts terminate in the decision of the king in council.

The Duke of Athol is the governor of the isle of Man. Unfortunately considerable jealousy exists between him and the other branches of the Manks legislature. The circumstances attending the sale of the royalties, &c. of the isle of Man to the crown of England are well known. His Grace conceives that his ancestor was not sufficiently recompensed for the sacrifice he made, and wishes to obtain a more adequate remuneration. The Manks, on the other hand, are apprehensive that this remuneration will be granted at their expense, and that the tenures by which they hold their estates may be shaken. The Duke has presented a petition on the subject to the king in council, to oppose which the keys have sent an able delegation from their own body.

The residence of the lieutenant governor is at Castletown. Of him and of his lady every one speaks in the highest terms.—During the last season Mrs. Shaw was in Bath, and it was gratifying to observe the universal regret which her absence from the island occasioned : amusement was at a stand, and her return was looked forward to by the younger part of the inhabitants as that of the sun after a long winter's night.

The church is under episcopal government. The bishop, whose title is Bishop of Sodor and Man, has no vote in the British House of Lords. Under him are two vicars-general, and an archdeacon. The former, as his representatives, hold ecclesiastical courts. The Manks clergy are educated in the island : after they have imbibed as much instruction as the little school of their native hamlet can afford, they are sent to what is called the college, at Castletown, where they complete their classical, mathematical, and theological studies, under the superintendance of an English clergyman of very superior talents and learning. The livings are small ;—there are a few which may amount to one hundred and fifty, or two hundred pounds a year, but the generality do not exceed sixty or eighty pounds ; yet such is the saving knowledge of the clergymen, that out of this trifling stipend several of them have contrived not only to bring up a fa-

mily with decency, but even to accumulate small fortunes ! The ecclesiastical revenue is collected in tithes, but in the distribution of these there is considerable complication. In some parishes the vicar invariably retains two thirds, and the residue is the property of the bishop. In other parishes this division takes place every second or every third year only, and in the intermediate years the whole of the tithes remains with the vicar. In some others a great proportion of the tithes is paid to the Duke of Athol. About eighteen years ago, when Dr. Criggan, the present bishop, came to the island, the see was not worth more than five hundred a year, which is scarcely a third of its value at the present day. The house (Bishop's court) was in a ruinous condition. The bishop repaired it, and made it habitable ; but its appearance is still unworthy its possessor. It is exactly half-way between Peel and Ramsey ; some trees about it serve as shelter for several retired walks, and his Lordship is employed in augmenting their number. The bishop is near sixty ; in his countenance benevolence and penetration are strongly marked ; at times the latter is peculiarly severe, and at such moments it is difficult to bear steadily the scrutiny of his eye. He has great dignity in his deportment, especially when he addresses a stranger ; his manners are the most finished, his conversation is replete with fashionable anecdote, and his style of expression is uncommonly fluent and elegant. His family are amiable, and highly accomplished, as may be supposed, when it is known that his Lordship himself undertook the principal care of their education.

The professions of an attorney and a barrister in the isle of Man are united in the same person ; the fees are very small ; the retaining fee is only half a crown ! From this circumstance arises the perpetual contention in which the Manks are involved. Though the courts are so numerous, they are always crowded with litigants, who contest the merest trifles with surprising rancour and perseverance. A fruitful source of these petty suits is the frequency of the fairs, which, upon the average, occur nearly once a week ; and there is scarce a horse or a cow sold, that does not afford a subject for dispute. Among the advocates are men of considerable elocution, and one cannot help lamenting to see their energy wasted on such pitiful causes as those in which they are commonly engaged. The two deemsters possess characters, the features of both of which are prominent, but yet they are strikingly different.

ferent. The southern deemster, Lace, is remarkable for the strength of his intellect—the northern deemster, Crellin, for the acuteness of his discernment. When on the bench, the one investigates closely the case before him—he embraces the whole subject with all its difficulties—he examines, he deliberates, and his decisions are consistent with his profound knowledge of the law. The other darts his eye over the cause, perceives with the utmost rapidity and correctness its strong and its weak points, presses those which are essential to its elucidation, and instantly determines the question. The same variety of character prevails in private company. The southern deemster instructs you by the solidity of his observations—the northern one entertains you by the sprightliness of his wit: the former impresses his guests with the greatest respect for his understanding; the latter proves to them, at the expence of their sides, that he is eminently gifted with those talents which can set the table in a roar.

Cannon, protected by breast-works of earth, are placed in advantageous situations round the different bays of the island. In the beginning of the war two battalions of fencible infantry were raised. One of them has been for some time in Ireland, where the Manks soldiers have acquired much credit by their conduct. For the additional security of the island, a large corps of volunteer infantry was formed, and two troops of yeomanry cavalry were likewise embodied. A few years ago, just after the French had landed in Cardigan-bay, and when they were every day expected to pass up St. George's channel, an alarm was spread, from the circumstance of a large foreign built ship coming to anchor close to the point of Avre; such was the promptitude of the fencibles and volunteers, and the spirit of the people in general, that in three hours all the northern forces had assembled on the beach, and were accompanied by every peasant who was capable of wielding a flail or pitch-fork. The troops of the southern district were expeditiously marching to the assistance of their countrymen, when they received intelligence that the vessel was an East countryman, the crew of which did not know where they had got to.

Some small manufactories of coarse linens and woollens are carried on, which are insufficient for the consumption of the island; but the chief employment of the inhabitants is the famous herring-fishery. Their vessels are near five hundred in number, and perhaps are the finest boats in the

world. The manner of building them is extraordinary, and displays much ingenuity; the boatwrights have no moulds, but shape them entirely by the eye, reversing the usual method of construction, by first putting together the planks, and then inserting the timbers. They are from fifteen to twenty-five tons each, and a moderately-sized boat, with all her rigging, sails, nets, &c. costs at least one hundred, or one hundred and twenty guineas. The owner of the boat has three shares of the fish caught, and each man of the crew a single share. By an ancient law, the fishing is not allowed to begin until midsummer day, except by express leave from the governor: it generally closes about the latter end of October. An admiral and a vice admiral are every year appointed to the fleet, whose orders are strictly obeyed under severe penalties. The sea-gulls, which fly about in immense flocks, direct them to the herring-shoals, towards which the fleet sail in the evening; but none of them are permitted to cast their nets until the admiral gives the signal, by lowering his flag, which he does immediately after sun-set. If the crew of any boat find, upon proving their nets, that they are successful, they blow a horn, or strike fire with a flint and steel, to spread the happy news among their comrades.—Extraordinary as it may appear, the sparks produced by the collision of the flint and steel can be seen at a much greater distance than that at which the horn can be heard. When the boats are fortunate, each of them will catch in one night from twenty to one hundred maize of herrings; a maize is five hundred, a hundred is six score and four herrings, which four are called one cast and tale or talley. The herrings squeak like mice when hauled out of the water, but die immediately. In the morning the fleet repair to the next port, where, in the first instance, they are obliged to supply the inhabitants of the island with whatever fish they may want; their demands being soon satisfied, a part of what is left is speedily purchased by vessels who make it a business to run with the fresh fish to different markets on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and the remainder is bought by the red-herring curers, &c. The boats being thus emptied of their cargoes, and the men having slept for a few hours, which they most frequently do by lying on the rocks in their wet clothes; the fleet again proceeds to sea, to be in readiness for the next night's fishing. While the weather continues favourable, this is the routine every day

day from Monday to Friday ; but an unconquerable superstition prevents their going out either on Saturday or Sunday evenings, so that in every week they lose a night's fishing, of which, with all due respect to religion, they certainly might avail themselves.

The fishermen last summer were much more successful than they have been for many years. So unproductive were the two or three seasons immediately preceding, that the inhabitants became dispirited, and made but a small provision of salt ; the consequence of which was that their stock was exhausted by the fishing of a fortnight, and until the arrival of a fresh importation, the herrings were almost given away. Many boat-loads were sold at one shilling, ten-pence, and even six-pence a hundred, and great quantities were used for manure. The fish caught by the fleet in one night have been known to sell for four thousand pounds, and it is computed that near two hundred thousand pounds were taken for herrings last year in the isle of Man. This has a splendid sound ; but such a season is very rare, and when every circumstance is considered, some of the best-informed men are far from being satisfied that the fishery is beneficial to the island. One gentleman in particular once held a situation which, by putting all the necessary documents into his possession, enabled him to inquire minutely into the subject. With the assistance of a friend, he made a most elaborate calculation of the profit and loss of three successive seasons. The price of the boats and nets, their wear and tear, the value of the labour of the fishermen, &c. were opposed by the sums received for the herrings in various ways, all of which were ascertained with the utmost precision ; and the result of a fortnight's close investigation was, that a balance appeared against the island. It is certain that the fishery is a cause of great neglect in cultivating the land. The common people prefer this hazardous occupation, in which, as in a lottery, there are some prizes though many blanks, to the moderate but certain gain that agriculture holds out to them. Thus you see on every side fields half-tilled, which are capable of the highest improvement, and a scanty harvest rendered still more so by being left to the unskilful management of women and children. In estimating the advantages and disadvantages of this mode of employment, it should not, however, be forgotten, that it adds much to the strength of the empire, by serving as a nursery for the British navy. Many of the Manks

fishermen enter into the King's ships ; habituated from their infancy to the hardships and perils of the ocean, they soon acquire nautical knowledge, and become excellent seamen.

Some writers appear solicitous to establish strongly marked distinctions between the manners of the inhabitants of different countries. What is character is frequently exaggerated into caricature, and when the reader, whose expectations of originality have been excited to a high degree, becomes himself a spectator, he is disappointed and disgusted where, but for such distorted descriptions, he would have been satisfied and amused. That great varieties of character exist, cannot be denied, but seldom is it that these are not magnified by the imagination of the traveller, warmed by the wish to shew himself a scrutinizing observer of human nature. Those who visit the Manks will find them not very unlike their neighbours, and yet with characteristic traits sufficiently distinguishing. The men are in general tall, stout, and well-proportioned ; boisterous, yet kind ; warm in their attachments ; " sudden and quick in quarrel ;" possessing general information, but seldom profound erudition. The inferior order, obliged to slave with the utmost perseverance during the continuance of the fishing season, seem then to exhaust their activity, and for the remainder of the year sink into a state of the deepest torpor.— Eight or ten of them may be seen together basking under the reflected sunshine of a wall for whole days ; and so satisfied are they with their moderate acquisitions, that it is not a trifling bribe that will rouse them from their lethargy into exertion.— As a proof of this, it will only be necessary to mention, that, although the coasts of the island abound with the finest fish of various kinds, yet the natives are often too indolent to make any attempt at procuring them, and watch the Irish lobster-wherries, and other foreign boats, rifling the treasures which their lazy disposition induces them thus to neglect.

Few men of extraordinary talents have appeared in this little island, probably because few occasions have offered for calling them forth. Of those who have been distinguished for superior intellects or virtue, the fame has not crossed the ocean. If it is allowable to select an individual, the universal regret lately occasioned in the island by the death of the Rev. J. Stowell, master of the free grammar-school at Peel, would justify particularising his name.— He was the fifth brother of a family proverbial

verbial for their abilities. Fraught with the strongest powers of mind, those difficulties which impede the progress of most of the votaries of learning, vanished before him. He but touched the gates of science, and they flew open for his admission. Languages, mathematics, theology, natural philosophy, were equally familiar to him. In the pulpit his eloquence was irresistible : assisted by slight notes, he pronounced discourses which left an indelible impression on his hearers. The unaffectedness, the suavity, and the elegance of his manners, captivated all who knew him. Notwithstanding the variety and the depth of his knowledge, so free was he from pedantry, that, when in company, the scholar was ever kept back, unless when unavoidably compelled to appear.—But what gave the finishing grace to his character was, that the qualities of his heart rivalled those of his head. Active in the service of his friends, he never allowed an opportunity of benefiting them to escape. Benevolent to the poor, he alleviated that misery which he had it not in his power wholly to remove ; in short, he was in every respect an instance of what unhappily for the world is rare, example forcibly illustrating precept.

The women in the isle of Man, with some exceptions, are not remarkable for elegance of form or delicacy of features. That sickly languor, so highly prized by our ladies of fashion, has not yet depressed the vivacity, or rendered pallid the ruddy cheeks, of the Manks fair. Those superficial accomplishments which are displayed in England with so much ostentation, and that contemptible affectation which is their result, are here little known. The ear is not tortured by the repetition of jarring notes following each other in one discordant jingle ; nor is the eye offended by the representation, or, more properly speaking, the misrepresentation of scenes, where the streams, in contradiction to the unchangeable laws of gravitation, flow upwards—of animals, which are not to be found in Buffon—and of plants, which it would have puzzled Linnæus himself to arrange. The practice of her domestic duties, and the regulation of her domestic affairs, constitute the employment of the Manks wife ; and if not so refined as the dames of more polished nations, she is perhaps as happy.

Landed property is very much divided in the island. There are scarcely six men who are proprietors of estates exceeding the value of five hundred a year. Almost every Manksman has a cottage, and a field

large enough to produce potatoes to his herrings. Let not any young lady, who may honour this little sketch with a perusal, imagine that these cottages are like those in which, according to her favourite romantic authors, the laughing Loves reside. Here is no latticed casement, half-hidden by the interwoven branches of the honeysuckle and the jasmine—no neatly-thatched roof, over which the creeping ivy extends his embracing arms—no beds of blushing flowers, whose fragrance and whose beauteous tints delight the ravished senses—no smiling cherub, who with curly flaxen locks and glowing cheek sports on the adjacent lawn—no graceful female in muslin robe, and straw hat tied carelessly with ribbon of cerulean hue, chanting her rustic ditty o'er the brimming pail :—The large stones which the impetuosity of the mountain torrents force from their beds, unhewn, and piled in rude order, generally without cement of any kind, form the Manks hovel. On entering, you are nearly blinded with the smoke which proceeds from a heap of peat turf in the centre of the hut, and the unpleasantness of this sensation is not a little increased by the effluvia from the herring-barrel, which at the same moment assail your olfactory nerves. The interior of the cottage presents no very engaging scene ; the appearance of its tenants is in general dirty, and every object impresses you with the idea of poverty and wretchedness. And yet, in such humble dwellings, and in so rude a garb, content can spread a charm, the absence of which is severely experienced by the inhabitant of the palace, decked out in the gayest apparel, and feasting on the most delicious viands.

The internal scenery of the Isle of Man is far from being beautiful : the great want of wood is a principal cause of this defect ; the lines of the mountains are not very fine ; the rivers, likewise, are so small, that they add little to the richness of the views. But for this universal tameness ample compensation is made by the grandeur of some of the rock scenery on the east coast, particularly at Kirk-Maughthead and in its vicinity : the stupendous height of the rocks, their grotesque forms, the diversity of their combinations, the variously tinted mosses with which they are crowned, the obscure caverns by which they are perforated, the flocks of sea-birds wheeling in perpetual circles around them, the careless playing of the waves, which, approaching of a brilliant green hue, presently lash themselves into the whitest foam, altogether afford subjects, to imitate

tate which would not disgrace the pencil of a Loutherbourg. Such scenes as these are peculiarly fitted for indulging the reveries of the imagination. The following lines were composed during a solitary evening's ramble among them :

Here, as with slow unguided step I stray,  
And, listening to the foaming ocean's roar,  
Collect the shells of many-coloured ray,  
Or seek the onyx on the pebbled shore,  
Or the rude windings of the rock explore,  
Sad recollection fills my pensive soul,  
The days for ever vanished I deplore,  
Down my pale cheek the briny torrents roll,  
And 'midst the dreary scene I mourn without control.

Ye restless waves, ye gloomy caverns, hail !  
Ye suit the mournful temper of my mind ;  
Ye deeply-sighing winds, with you I wail,  
With you lament the sorrows of mankind ;  
For, from the hovel of the humble hind,  
To where the potent prince his palace rears,  
The trace of Mis'ry's iron hand I find—  
Still to my view the withered hag appears  
With unavailing groans, in unavailing tears.

As late I leap'd yon yawning chasm's span,  
Why kept my faithful limbs their wonted force !  
And as o'er yonder ridge I heedless ran,  
Why did my eye direct the steady course ?  
Oh ! had I fallen, blended with the hoarse Curlew's sad scream had been my dying cry,  
Oh ! then for ever dried had been the source ;  
Which with the bitter stream oft' drowns mine eye ;  
For ever from my breast had fled the heartfelt sigh.

Or now, as round this rugged knoll I cling,  
And watch the progress of the rising tide ;  
Oh ! that some mighty wave his arms would fling,  
Resistless tear me from the craggy side,  
And in the ocean's depths my carcase hide ;  
For there, though furious tempests seem to yell,  
Eternal calms and lasting peace abide ;  
There no malignant human demons fell  
Unite with human woes to make the world a hell !

" Mistaken youth ! deem not thy lot so hard—"

Amazed I turn, and on the cliff behold  
Sweet Hope, as painted by the lyric bard, \*  
With freely-waving locks of burnished gold,  
With beaming eye so fair, modest, yet bold.

The setting sun illumines her graceful form,  
Her vesture flows in many a playful fold.  
She smiles—hush'd is the wildly-raving storm !

She speaks—my frozen heart her soothing accents warm !

" Mistaken youth ! Oh let not wan Despair  
    " Usurp the seat where I alone should reign,  
" His dark encroaching tyranny beware !  
    " For once admitted—ever then in vain  
    " Will be thy efforts freedom to regain,  
" Madness, his follower, and dire ally,  
    " Will dance and riot in each boiling vein,  
" Will crack thy heart-strings, burst thy glaring eye !—  
" Oh ! from such hideous monsters turn, and shuddering fly.  
" What, though unblest with Fortune's favouring grace,  
    " Thy little life has been one gloomy scene,  
" Think'st thou that future time will ne'er efface  
    " Those sombre tints, and kindly intervene  
    " The brilliant white, and ever-during green !  
" Though blasts and whirlwinds have disturbed thy morn,  
    " Yet may the sun shine out with ray serene ;  
" Though now thou wanderest rueful and forlorn,  
    " Perhaps in social joys to revel thou wert born.—  
" Then once more mingle with the bustling crew  
    " Who crowd where Julius' ancient towers rise,  
" Thy much-loved art with energy pursue,  
    " And sloth and weak despondency despise ;  
    " For happiness in close employment lies ;  
" If wealth or reputation be thy aim,  
    " Perhaps thou yet may'st grasp the glittering prize  
    " Sought by each ardent votary of fame,  
" Who emulates a Cosway's or a Shelly's name.  
    " Yet, should these splendid motives fail to blow  
    " The latent spark, one yet remains unsaid,  
    " Behold !"—I trembling view her change, and lo !  
    She wears the semblance of my blue-eyed maid ;  
    Eager I climb the rock where smiles the shade  
    That mocks the features of my lovely fair,  
    But ere I reach its craggy top, they fade,  
    The wondrous vision vanishes in air—  
    O'er Maughold hills with lighten'd heart I home repair.

The magnificent ruins of Peel Castle are well worth the visit of a stranger. They are of considerable extent, and present on every side the most picturesque appearance. From the top of Snafield, the highest mountain in the island (the prospect will amply repay the labour of the ascent. On a fine day, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, are clearly to be seen. But what chiefly strikes those who are unused to such situations, is, the view of the country at their feet, and the conviction of their insularity by the observation of the surrounding ocean. It is, indeed, difficult for one unaccustomed to scenes of this kind, to divest himself of a certain awful and apprehensive sensation. He knows that the same power which caused the isle to heave its broad back from the depths of the sea, can in an instant depress it again; and he feels the possibility that that instant may be the present one.

It is extraordinary, that in so small a place a distinct tongue should still be preserved. The Manks language is in some respects similar to the Erse. Almost every Manksman can speak English; their accent is very like that of Ireland, and they may easily be mistaken for Hibernians by those who have not attended closely to the niceties of pronunciation.

Little Manks music is to be met with. There are a few original airs, which have much of the wildness of the Irish. To these are sometimes sung ballads in the Manks language. The following is a literal translation of the first stanza of one of them; probably the complaint of some philosophical, though love-stricken fisherman, who has not caught more herrings than what are sufficient for a bachelor!—

Oh! we must postpone it  
Until the time come;  
For if it be our fate to be each other's,  
We cannot be disappointed:  
We shall entertain esteem for each other,  
If we can never be married,  
You will still be in my mind,  
And I shall often be speaking of you.

In this season of peace, many families, tempted by the exemption from taxes, will, no doubt, retire to the isle of Man, as conceiving it a place where every article of subsistence may be procured at a more moderate rate than in any other part of the United Kingdom. A man of fortune will find a residence in this island proportionably more advantageous than a man of limited income; for the luxuries of life are proportionably cheaper than the necessaries: the prices of beef, mutton,

bread, &c. are much the same as in the neighbouring countries; but wine, game, poultry, fish, (particularly of the more delicate kinds, such as lobsters, turbot, &c.) are infinitely less dear. A moderately-sized house (and no other is to be got) lets for fifteen or twenty guineas a-year; but that is the whole expence—there are no window-taxes, poor's-rates, &c. which swell the rents in England so exorbitantly. Coals are from a guinea to a guinea and a half a ton: the wages of female servants, three, four, and five guineas per annum: a carriage may be kept at a small expence; and that superior splendour of style is not expected from the higher orders which the usage of more haughty nations demands.

Society is divided into two classes, natives, and strangers. Into the former, unless by some very fortunate coincidence of circumstances, it is difficult to procure admission. Good introductions, and a long residence, are necessary before any one is allowed to obtain an intimate footing: nor is this surprising, when it is considered how many men of broken fortune and abandoned character have, from time immemorial, been duping the honest Manks. Formerly the isle of Man was their resort, their sanctuary; and, even now, scarce a week elapses in which several of these gentry are not sent to the castle for debts contracted without the ability of payment. The caution which the natives feel themselves under the necessity of using to guard against the impositions of such people, frequently produces an appearance of inhospitality foreign to their real dispositions. This is more observable in the south of the island, where the influx of strangers is the greatest; and one unacquainted with the cause of this reserve, would, perhaps, be induced to give the Manks a character which does not belong to them.

As may easily be supposed in so small a spot, a complicated chain of affinity binds together the whole of the inhabitants. It is not uncommon to see a master-uncle giving orders to a servant-niece; or a cousin, who has been unsuccessful in the world, attending behind the chair of his more fortunate relation. Freedom of conversation, when speaking of any individual in the island, is dangerous; for it is highly probable that the person you address, is connected in some manner or other with the person on whom you may be commenting.

The Manks are fond of dancing, and dance well. Formerly there were regular subscription assemblies at Douglas every fortnight;

fortnight; but, owing to a disagreement with the owner of the rooms, they have been discontinued. Two balls in the year are given at Castletown, one on the King's birth-day, the other on the Queen's; and there are frequent private dances.—Cards likewise are a favourite amusement of their leisure hours. At Ramsey, during the last winter, a mode of entertainment was substituted, which did the residents in that little town infinite credit, as it evinced a refinement of taste that would do honour to the most polished metropolis. A society of ladies and gentlemen was formed, which met three evenings in the week for the purpose of reading Shakespeare. The library of the gentleman who suggested the idea, afforded six copies, and others were collected in the neighbourhood, so that each character of the drama was supported by a separate individual.—Trifling distinctions of dress and decorations were introduced to prevent confusion, and this rational plan was unremittingly pursued, until those of our immortal author's works which were thought proper to be read, were gone through, several of them repeatedly.

Thus have I attempted to give you a faint idea of this little island, from which I am on the point of sailing, not without feeling considerable regret at quitting a place, where, during my short stay, I have experienced attention and kindness that will never be effaced from my memory.

W.

*Douglas, Isle of Man,*  
May 16th, 1802.

For the *Monthly Magazine.*

DESULTORY COMMENTS ON MASON'S  
SUPPLEMENT TO JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(Continued from page 208 of Vol. xiii.)

NAKE.

**T**O *nake*, for to unsheathe, to bare a weapon, derives, says Mr. Mason, from *naked*. Reversely *naked* is the participle of the infinitive to *nake*. In the Finlandish tongue *nabca* signifies the skin; but, as the Gothic dialects have seldom their etymons from the Sclavonian, it is more probable to suppose the old substantive, whence the verb to *nake* was formed, collateral with the German *nacken*, which signifies the mane, the hair growing at the back of the neck, the *chignon* (as the French call it) of the human species. *Einem Frauenzimmer den Nacken machen*, is to lift the hair which covers the nape, to lay bare the neck, to expose what is

usually covered. The Maesogothic *bnai-wgan*, to humiliate, to expose, is probably the collateral verb of the English to *nake*.

**Neife.**—*Neife*, or rather *neive*, as Mr. Mason rightly observes, signifies a woman born in villanage: it is probably derived from *neif*, the fist: we still say of a man's dependants—he has them under his thumb. From *neive* descends the French substantive *naïveté*, which means proneness to unconscious indecorum, as happens in women of low education. This word has been wished for by some English writers; we might come at the analogous or collateral word, by forming first the adjective *neivish*, then the substantive *neivishness*.

**Nesh.**—Mr. Mason is at a loss for printed authority to support the word *nesh*; it is used in Fosbrooke's *Economy of Monastic Life* (p. 21.) “*nesh acacias*.” By-the-bye, this epithet is unfortunate; for *nesh* originally meant *dank, moist, juicy* (so in Belgic *nesch* *weder* is *wet weather*) and therefore *soft, tender, young*, when applied to the shoots of trees: now the *acacia* is a very dry and brittle plant.

**Non-attendance, Non-claim, &c.**—Of all the words collected by Johnson and Mason, which are compounded with *non*, only one is of Saxon descent—*non-sparing*: it is employed by Shakespeare as an epithet for war. Such hybrid words accord ill with the spirit of the language; it would be better to read *none-sparing*, or *un-sparing*.

**Outrecuidance.**—It may be necessary to record this substantive in a glossary, in order to render intelligible some old writer; but what claim has it to a place in the dictionary of our current and legitimate stock of words? It answers precisely, in structure and signification, to the English word *overweening*. From the Anglo-Saxon *cwothan* (whence our indeclinable verb *quoth*), or rather from its Frankish collateral, descends the French verb *cuider*, to mean, to *imagine*. Thus Voiture:—

Le Comte-Duc *cuida mourir.*

And again in the *Triomphe des Muses*:—

Amour *outrecuidé*,  
Qui eut jamais *cuide*  
Qu'eusses contre les Muses  
Onques voulu penser?

From this verb *cuider* derives the substantive *cuidance*, and the compound *outrecuidance*, which occurs in Benserade:—

Celine fut punie de son *outre-cuidance*.

Pl.

*Philippize*.—According to Mr. Mason, this word derives from the substantive *Philippic*, in which case it ought to be written *Philippize*, and signifies *to speak or write invectives*. It is not in this sense that Mr. Burke has employed the term. It derives from *Philip*, a man's name, and ought to signify *to speak as Philip*. The Athenian orator, who lent a tongue to the wishes of *Philip* of Macedonia, was said to *Philippize*: the Londonian orator, who expressed unbought sentiments, consentaneous with those of *Philip* Earl Stanhope, was said *naturally to Philippize*.

*Poach*.—The article *Poach*, in Johnson's Dictionary, is blamed with reason by Mr. Mason. This verb certainly derives from the French *poche*, a *pocket*. Its primary sense, therefore, is *to pocket*; in which meaning it is commonly spelled *to pouch*. Its second sense is *to pocket privately*: in this signification it is much used, especially of game, both as an active and neuter verb. A third sense is, *to form into a pocket*, as when we say, *to pouch the lip*, *to poach eggs*. To these three senses all the authorities in Johnson's Dictionary are reducible; it does not appear that *to poach* means *to pierce*, or *to begin without completing*. Ground is said to be *poachy* when it easily forms *pockets*—when the feet of cattle leave in it a lasting impression. *Poachard* is a sort of *pelican*, so called from the *pouch* at its throat.

*Quay*.—This word being usually pronounced *kay*, probably came to us from the Hollanders, who write it *kaye*: why should not the *k* be restored? *Q* is at present a redundant letter, in sound equivalent with *k*; but it might conveniently be reserved as a character equivoval with the Greek *chi*, or *kb*, which is, in the spelling of many Oriental and other names, a distinct and necessary letter.

*Rad*.—Spenser uses *rad* both for the past tense and participle of the verb *to read*. Horsley has endeavoured to introduce, or, if Louth may be trusted, to restore, *redde*. It is, no doubt, inconveniently ambiguous, that several verbs in our language should be nearly inflexible, which is often the case of those ending in *d* or *t*. But when authorities disagree about the expedient form of change, appeal must be had to analogy. Let us bring together such as most nearly resemble the verb in question:—

Beat	— beat or bet	— beaten
Bleed	— bled	— bled
Breed	— bred	— bred
Feed	— fed	— fed

Heat	— het	— heated or het
*Lead	— led	— led
Let	— let	— let
Read	— read	— read
Set	— set	— set
Shed	— shed	— shed
Shred	— shredded	— shred
Speed	— sped	— sped
Spread	— spread	— spread or spreaden
Sweat	— swet	— sweated
Wet	— wetted	— wet

It is evident, then, that the tendency of these verbs is to employ a long vowel in the present, a short vowel in the past, and that the participle is distinguished with least cacophony when inflected with the syllable *en*. No ambiguity would arise from writing in the present tense, *beate*, *beate*, *leade*, *reade*, *spredde*; but the verb *sweate* would thus be diverted from its habitual pronunciation, and would be less intelligible with its new sound. The past tenses, *bet* and *red*, would be equivocal; it seems less harsh to preserve the spellings *beat* and *read*, but with the short vowel sound. The participles in *en*, many of which Middleton wished to familiarize, have a novelty of sound which forbids the expectation of their being glibly received: yet those English verbs are plainly the most complete, which, like

Hide	— hid	— hidden
Shape	— shaped	— shapen

are provided with distinct inflections for the past tense and participle.

*Raile*.—The verb *to raile*, *to stream*, comes, says Mr. Mason, from *raier*, old Fr. *coulér*. Supposing *raier* (which sometimes signifies in French *lac irradier*, *to make the milk spin out of the dug*) to have been ever applied to flowing in general; yet whence the *l* if this were a true derivation? *To raile*, means *to form stripes*, and descends from *rail*, a *cross-beam*, a *strip of wood*. Ottfried has *regilon*, *to pen in*; Tatian, *entrigan*, *to unpen*; and the Hollanders, *rijen*, *to inclose*. Hence, by means of the affix *el*, denoting an *instrument*, comes the Swedish *rigel*, the German *riegel*, and their English collateral *rail*. It does harm to assign a French origin to our Gothic words; because these are, by the usage of our tongue, far more flexible and compoundable than those of southern origin: to say nothing of the

\* By spelling *leed*, *leeding*, *leeder*, one might escape the risk of confounding this family of words with *lead*, *plumb*; *leading*, *plumbing*; *leader*, *plumber*.

confusion of meanings, which every mistake in etymology is sure to produce.

*Recomfortless.*—If this word be used for *comfortless*, as Mr. Mason's definition supposes, it is a miscoinage, a blunder; the *re* is insignificant, superfluous, faulty: but if it be used for *without being comforted a second time*, the *re* is significant, essential, legitimate—the definition only must be reformed.

*Regardless, Resifless, &c.*—Many English adjectives consist of the infinitive or substantive mood of some verb, combined with the adjective *less*: such adjectives have the demerit of being equivocal: they are employed both in an active and a passive sense. *Regardless* may signify *not regarding*, or *not regarded*.

*Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat.* *Milton.*

*Zara*  
Is a *regardless* suppliant now to Osmyn.  
*Congreve.*

*Resifless* may signify *not resisting*, or *not resisted*.

He seized greedily  
On the *resifless* prey. *Spenser.*  
The same *resifless* power may plead for me.  
*Dryden.*

This ambiguity has perhaps not always subsisted. The syllable *less* being of Saxon origin, was at first united only with Saxon infinitives; and in the primæval combinations the verb seems to have borne an active sense. Thus *heedless* signifies *not heeding*, never *not heeded*; *hopeless* signifies *not hoping*, never *not hoped*; *listless* signifies *not desiring*, never *not desired*; yet *harmless* is used both for *not harming* and *not harmed*; as is *thankless* for *not thanking* and *not thanked*. *Dauntless* has the passive sense only, and signifies *not daunted*. Distinct adjectives passive might have been formed by means of participles: why not tolerate both *thinkleess* and *thoughtleess*, &c.?

*Rivalry, Rivalry.*—“ Jumbling these two words together makes a very confused article, says Mr. Mason, yet he has neither discriminated nor separated them. The affix *ity* is commonly used to form abstract or metaphysical terms, and the affix *ry* to form collective and topical terms. Thus *equality*, *majority*, *Christianity*, *rusticity*, *antiquity*, *generality*, *virginity*, *rascality*, mean the abstract quality of being *equal*, *major*, *Christian*, *rustic*, &c. Whereas *yeomanry*, *soldiery*, *ancestry*, *ministry*, *gentry*, *chaplainry*, *engineering*, signify the collective body of *yeomen*, *soldiers*, &c.; or as in *brewery*, *foundry*, *pinary*, *granary*,

*shrubbery*, *treasury*, *nursery*, *armory*, &c. the place where *brewers*, *founders*, *pines*, *grains*, &c. are to be met with. *Rivalry* then ought to class among the abstract, and *rivalry* among the collective, terms. The appearance of Ulysses among the suitors of Penelope disappointed the *rivality* of the whole *rivalry*.

*Saloon.*—This word is rightly defined *a spacious parlour*: it derives from the Italian augmentative of *sala*, *a parlour*. There are many traces in our language of a tendency to form augmentatives in a similar manner. Thus from *ball*, *balloon*; *cane* (*a tube*), *canon* (*or ca-noon*); *pont*, *pontoon*; *babe*, *baboon*; *bat*, *batoon*; *balk*, *balcony* (*or balkoon*); *bass*, *bassoon*; *rascal*, *rascallion*; *shawl*, *shat-loon*; *coque*, *cocoon*; *double*, *doublloon*, and some others.

*Sley.*—Both Johnson and Mason give up the word *sley* as unintelligible. From the German *schlagen*, to *strike*, derives *schlegel*, *an instrument for striking*, and thence the English *sley*, which is technically applied to the *peetens* of weavers, to the row of reeds with which they *strike* or *comb* into contiguity the cross-threads or *shoot*. The *shoot* is *feeble* and *huxomer* than the *warp*, and is *ruffled* or *crisped* by the operation of the *sley*. Shakespeare therefore aptly writes:—

Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of *sley'd* silk?

And for an example of the substantive:—  
Worstead-weavers find their own looms; but  
the master finds heavels and *sleys*.

*Speck and span, or spick and span.*—This proverbial phrase is supposed by Junius to be technical among clothiers; and to signify, *fresh from the tenter*—*fresh from the spike and the span*—*fresh from the hook and the stretch*. Johnson adopts this derivation. Swift appears to have used the words accordingly:—

I keep no antiquated stuff,  
But *spick and span* I have enough:

The Germans use *span-neu* for *bran-new*; and we still say, *spanking-new*, in English. But a passage occurs in *Albuzmazar*, where this combination signifies *all over, in every part, from heel to toe, cap-a-pee*.

I shall appear *speck and span* gentleman,

Perhaps *speck and span* means *heel and toe*. At least we say to *heel-speck* shoes, for to *heel-piece* them: and the Germans say, *Der schuh spannt mich*, for *The shoe pinches me*: so that *span* seems to have meant

meant the *upper leather*, or *toe-piece*. In this case *speck and span* must signify not really new, but made as good as new—mended into smartness. From the low origin of the metaphor, the words would retain an association of vulgarity—they would occur as in Butler:—

And while the honor thou hast got  
Is *spick and span* new, piping hot,  
Strike her up bravely.

Or,

These legislative coblers furnish, at an hour's notice, a *speck and span* constitution, but it gives way within the week: to work for wear is beyond their last: their customers will soon recur to Charles's boot.

*Super praise*.—This hybrid word, although authorized by Shakspere, is now disuted; one would write *to over-praise*: even to *super-strain*, although employed by Lord Bacon, and more defensible, as both parts derive from southern languages, is superseded by, *to over strain*.

*Swash*.—*Swash*, as Junius rightly observes, is an onomatopœia; an attempt to imitate the sound of “the whiff and wind of a fall sword,” or of an interrupted gush of waters. Those combatants, who made more noise than slash with their weapons, who assumed fierceness, were denominated *swashing*: *swash-buckler* is synonymous with *bang-bield*, and is a very legitimate compound (see the article *Flap-fly*). *To swash a whip*, for “*to wave it rapidly*, so as to produce a loud hissing,” is still in use. A poet might apply this epithet to a sling, which *swashes* while it is whirled.

*Synonyme*.—Surely *synonym*, without the *e* final; as the *uphilon*, or *y*, represents a vowel originally short, whereas the *e* final always prolongs the preceding vowel. Even Gibbon, however, writes *Hippodrome*, which is an analogous instance.

*Syriac*.—The dialects of *Syria* are called *Syriac*, and the inhabitants *Syrian*. Sir William Jones talks of the Asiatic languages, and the Asian nations. Is this distinction worth observing, pursuing, extending? Surely not.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM sufficiently acquainted with the world to know that one foolish friend is more dangerous than twenty enemies; I therefore abstained from the precipitate expression of that indignation which every honest mind must feel when the character

of a great and good man is disfigured by misrepresentation or ridicule.

Many of the assertions in the Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for June, are, to my certain knowledge, unfounded. He was seized with the disorder that terminated his existence whilst he was writing a letter to me—the fragment is now before me. Nothing can be more playful or pleasing than the style and sentiments of this last token of his friendship; it breathes serenity and happiness, and is one amongst a thousand instances of “that sweet peace, which goodness bosoms ever.” Upon the same paper on which my friend had begun his letter, a lady who was on a visit to the Priory sent me an account of his death. He was seized with a sudden shivering fit whilst he was writing—rang the bell—spoke to Mrs. Darwin—recovered—but soon after fainted and expired. The public are convinced, by the manly advertisement signed by Dr. Fox and Mr. Hadley, that the Doctor did not die in a fit of anger; but the public may still suppose that he was not master of that passion. I have known him, intimately, during thirty-six years, and in that period have witnessed innumerable instances of his benevolence and good humour, and but very few of that hastiness of temper which so often accompanies good-nature. Five or six times in my life I have seen him angry, and have heard him express that anger with much real, and more apparent vehemence—more than men of less sensibility would feel or shew: but then the motive never was personal. When Dr. Darwin beheld any example of inhumanity or injustice, he never could restrain his indignation; he had not learnt, from the school of Lord Chesterfield, to smother every generous feeling, lest some uncouth gesture, or some ill modulated period, should wound the delicacy of some unfeeling son of the Graces.

In the intercourse of familiar conversation, the Doctor indulged his playful fancy in a thousand harmless sallies; but if a friend was ever hurt by a heedless shaft, he poured balm into the wound by the kindest expressions of sympathy and regret. It is asserted by the writer of his Memoirs, that he stooped to accept of gross flattery. Perhaps in the inmost recesses of his heart vanity might reign without controul, but no man exacted less tribute of applause in conversation. When the admirable *travestie* of his poetic style was published in the *Antijacobin Newpaper*,

paper, I spoke of it, in his presence, in terms of strong approbation, and he appeared to think as I did of the wit, ingenuity, and poetic merit of the parody. He did not indeed say as I do, that no compliment could be more unequivocal than such an imitation of his manner.—The verses charm us because they resemble the Botanic-Garden.

It is not my present object to speak of Dr. Darwin's works; but I may observe, that as a describer of the arts he stands unrivalled by any poet of any nation.—He verifies the elegant eulogy of Delisle:—

“Même aux eaux, même aux fleurs, même aux arbres muets,  
La Poësie encore avec art mensongère  
Ne peut elle prêter une ame imaginaire?”

I cannot conclude without noticing certain assertions relative to Dr. Darwin's personal habits, which, were they true, are indecorous. A representation of the infirmities of age is not a portrait of any man; it is a picture of the species. His gait was clumsy—such will be the gait of every man who is lamed by accident.\*

I am most anxious to contradict that assertion of the anonymous biographer, which I consider as the most unfounded and injurious—that Dr. Darwin wrote chiefly for money. This surely was incompatible with the weak vanity which, it is said, laid him open to the attacks of flattery. It is not improbable, that, to avoid offensive adulation, he might say, ironically, that his object in writing was money not fame. I have heard him say so twenty times, but I never, for one moment, supposed him to be in earnest. Indeed it was absolutely impossible that I should. I once, when in England, had a sudden occasion for a thousand pounds; knowing that the Doctor had money in his banker's hands, I wrote to him to request that he would, within a fortnight, accommodate me with that sum for a few weeks. By return of the post I received the following answer:—

“I send you one bank-note for 1000l. send me a bond secundum artem.”

The Doctor at that time knew nothing of my affairs, but he thought me worthy to be his friend.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
RICH. LOVELL EDGEWORTH.†  
Edgeworths Town, Ireland,  
July 13, 1802.

\* Dr. Darwin twice broke his knee-pan.

† Nothing being further from our feel-

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION of an ELEPHANT-HUNT  
in CEYLON.

THE singularity of the process by which these powerful beasts are caught and domesticated, renders it one of the most interesting and surprising spectacles in the world.

Three or four thousand villagers are employed under the direction of about as many hundred huntsmen, for two or three months, encircling a large tract of country, at one end of which is built a large and strong wooden kraal, or nearly circular palisade, of about a quarter of a mile in circumference. The hunters continue gradually reducing their circle, and frightening, by fires and shouts, the elephants which are within it towards the kraal, through the gates of which they are at last obliged to enter; and immediately they are in, a portcullis drops, and incloses them. There is another gate, with a portcullis, which leads into a still stronger stockade, about twenty feet wide, and that leads into a third, which is still stronger; but so narrow, that one elephant only can pass at a time. When a sufficient number of elephants are driven from the first kraal, into the second, the portcullis is then let down, by a man who is stationed at the top of the place where they enter for that purpose..

The beasts being cruelly squeezed by their numbers and size, endeavour to make their escape, and run into the third kraal.

As soon as an elephant has fairly entered this third kraal, cross-beams are inserted, between the upright poles, which effectually prevent his return. As he advances, the same process is continued, till he arrives at the very end, where he is jammed so closely as not to be able to move backwards or forwards. Strong ropes, with running knots, are fastened round his legs and neck, and these last are drawn through ropes fastened on the necks of two tame elephants, accustomed to the business, who are brought to the

ings than ill-will towards the memory of the late Dr. Darwin, we readily insert, without alteration, the preceding honourable testimony in his favour, from a person whose character deserves our highest esteem. It is evidently written in the warmth of friendship, and may seem, in some points, to bear too hard on the correspondent who furnished us with the biographical memoir on the deceased; but we are not afraid of committing the whole to the judgment of a cool and impartial public.

Editor.  
end

end of the kraal, where the prisoner is confined. The poles, which form the door of it, are then removed, and the ropes which fallen the neck of the wild elephant to those of the tame ones, are lightened, till he is made secure between his new companions. The ropes are then taken from his legs, and his two conductors oblige him, by squeezing him with their bodies, and beating him with their trunks, if refractory, to accompany them to the place set apart for his stable. He is tied so fast, with his head between two poles fixed in the ground, that he cannot move, and from the peculiar docility of his nature, soon assumes sufficient mansuetude to become useful for the purpose of man.

Colombo,  
Jan. 2, 1802.

I. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT of a NEW PLANET (PALLAS), lately discovered by DR. OLBERS, of BREMEN.

THE eccentricity of Pallas amounts to about 0,3, and is consequently greater than in all the other planets, but not so great as to deny to it the name of a planet. The ratio of the great axis to the small one is as  $1 : \sqrt{(1 - (0,3)^2)}$  or about as  $1 : 0,95$ ; consequently the ellipsis not so flattened as the disk of Jupiter. The observations, however, employed for the above purpose being not so accurate as observations made in the meridian, Dr. Gauss distrusted the elements founded upon them, and had purposed to reserve them for future examination; but, having received the observations made in the meridian, at the Seeberg observatory, near Gotha, of the 15th, 18th, 19th of April, and afterwards those made at Paris the 10th, 12th, and 13th of April, he determined to improve these preliminary elements thus far, as to make them agree with these observations, which was his first attempt to find out the elements for the orbit of Pallas; they will be hereafter communicated. On comparing with much accuracy the observations made at Seeberg, and several others, he pointed out their agreements. Although Dr. Gauss had been, by subsequent observations, convinced how insufficient and unsatisfactory the fifteen observations on which his first elements were grounded, were to be deemed for giving an accurate

determination of the orbit of Pallas; yet the nature of this star seemed to be sufficiently ascertained by them, the arc of the orbit being already  $7^{\circ} 23'$ . Not satisfied, therefore, with his first attempt of constructing the elements for the orbit of Pallas, Dr. Gauss undertook to establish new elements on the whole series of observations made at the Seeberg Observatory; these we may call his second elements, with which he likewise compared the above observations, to find out their accords. For making a new correction of these elements, Dr. Gauss purposes to expect future observations; and though such a correction may be required for the easy re-discovery of Pallas in the year 1803, yet they undoubtedly show the planetary motion of this star. The orbit of Pallas approaches very much that of Ceres, particularly where its ascending node is on the orbit of Ceres; whence Dr. Olbers conjectured the orbits of Ceres and Pallas might intersect each other, or be connected like the links of a chain. Dr. Gauss found the distance of Pallas from the sun to be at  $\mathfrak{V} 2,86$ , that of Ceres  $2,93$ ; at  $\Omega$  the distances are not as equal. The revolution of Pallas is, according to Dr. Gauss's elements, performed in  $1618\frac{1}{2}$  days, and is nearly the same as that of Ceres. The extraordinary inclination of Pallas, and its singular situation towards the orbit of Ceres, must induce us to consider it as the most surprising phenomenon hitherto discovered amongst the infinite number of celestial bodies. Led by this circumstance, Dr. Olbers conceived the idea of Ceres and Pallas being the ruins or rudera of a single planet, which might have been split in pieces by the mighty collision with a comet, a phenomenon which we have hardly ever suspected to take place in the planetary system. Another equally remarkable circumstance is, that both stars, Ceres and Pallas, wonderfully agree in their mean motions; on which account they seem to perform the same revolution round the sun, and their mutual distance is very inconsiderable, though they will never approach each other too much, as at  $\Omega$  Pallas, at  $\mathfrak{V}$  Ceres, would be always considerably advanced on account of the different equation of centre. Hence it seems probable, that, after a long series of years, the mass of Pallas will be determined from observations of Ceres, and the mass of Ceres from those of Pallas. Dr. Gauss found, upon a computation, that a difference of twelve seconds in the mean daily motion gives a synodical revolution of about three hundred years.

The

The intelligent Professor Seyffer, of Göttingen, who is one of the most zealous observers of the new planet, and may justly claim the merit of being one of the first re-discoverers of Ceres as well as of Pallas, proceeds to communicate his observations made on Pallas at the Royal Observatory of Göttingen, by which the ellipsis of Dr. Gauß is perfectly confirmed, and neither a parabola, nor a new larger ellipsis, to be admitted, as has of late been pretended to be found by French astronomers. Dr. Gauß, who has received part of his education at the celebrated University of Göttingen, and whom Professor Seyffer remembers, with the greatest satisfaction, as one of his friends and pupils, has made a *third* attempt of finding out the most possibly accurate ellipsis for the orbit of Pallas, the result of which he has communicated in a letter to Professor Seyffer. On comparing his observations with these new elements of Dr. Gauß, M. Seyffer found them perfectly agreeing, except in some trifling differences, and they even correspond with the newest observations made on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of June, so that there seems to be no occasion for making, for the present, any further corrections in them, as Professor Seyffer thinks they will be quite sufficient for re-discovering Pallas in the year 1803, provided the planet *has light enough* as to be seen, as it might be possible that Pallas, on account of its great distance from the earth, is not visible during the years 1803 and 1804, or, at least, is only to be seen by means of the most exquisite instruments, and that it is likely to appear again in the year 1805. It is not yet time to attend to the perturbations of Pallas, as even the observations on Ceres, which have now been continued for above one year and a half, shew not the least traces of perturbations. Dr. Herschel writes, in a letter dated Slough, May 22, to Professor Seyffer, his having made many observations on the new celestial bodies, Ceres and Pallas, on which subject he has communicated a paper to the Royal Society at London, read on the 7th and 13th of May. It contains, among other particulars, a set of very accurate measures of the diameters of these stars. The result of these measures is, that Ceres is only about 162 English miles in diameter, and Pallas no more than 70. In the calculation of these quantities, he has deduced the distance of the two stars from the earth, from Dr. Gauß's elements of their orbits (the elements used for this purpose are those of the first attempt), which certainly must be near enough to convince us, that they are

extremely small bodies. He afterwards enters into an examination of the nature of these two bodies, and compares them with planets and comets. He then defines what we call planets, and shews, that we cannot put these two bodies into their class, as they are not only out of the zodiac, but Mercury, the smallest of our planets, is more than a hundred thousand times larger in bulk than Pallas. He shews, in the next place, that they are not comets; and, since we can neither call them planets, nor comets, it follows, that the interesting discoveries of M. Piazzi and Dr. Olbers have introduced to our acquaintance a new species of celestial bodies, with which hitherto we have not been acquainted. He then enters into an examination of the principal features in character of the planets and comets, and of these new bodies. *Planets* are seen to move about in the zodiac; *comets* have a visible *coma*. The new stars are mixed with the *small fixed stars* of the heavens, and resemble them so much, that, even with a good telescope, they cannot be distinguished from them. From this their asteroidical or star-like appearance, he takes their names, and calls these new celestial bodies **ASTEROIDS**. So that planets, asteroids, and comets, will make three distinct species of celestial bodies. His definition of this additional species is as follows:—" *Asteroids* are small celestial bodies, which move in orbits, either of little or of considerable eccentricity round the sun; the planes of which may be inclined to the elliptic in any angle whatsoever. Their motion may be direct or retrograde, and they may or may not have considerable atmospheres, very small comas, disks, or nuclei." He then proceeds to shew, that this definition will take in future discoveries, which, from the lately adopted method of observing, we have reason to hope will soon be made. That Pallas is an asteroid, might alone be proved from the great inclination of its orbit, which, according to Dr. Gauß's elements, is not less than  $33^{\circ}$ ; and Ceres, which is now actually out of the zodiac, can certainly not, with any propriety, be separated from its companion, and is so small a body as to have an asteroidical appearance. Moreover, if we were to call it a planet, it would not fill the intermediate space between Mars and Jupiter with the proper dignity required for that station. The asteroids Ceres and Pallas have no satellites." Observations on the nature of the new planet from the masterly pen of the great Herschel, are intitled to the most distinguished attention

of astronomers; and it is to this accurate and great observer, that we shall most probably be indebted for new and interesting discoveries relative to the nature of those stars. The observations of Dr. Herschel suppose such an extremely small apparent diameter of Pallas, it being, after Professor Seyffer's calculation, only about one-tenth of a second, that it is in itself very wonderful, and does great honour to the acuteness of Dr. Herschel, who seems to be properly calculated for making such extremely minute observations; but, on the other side, we cannot account for a remarkable difference in the measures of Dr. Schroeter, at Lilienthal, from those of Dr. Herschel, the former having found the diameter of Pallas to be four seconds and a half, a difference which is too considerable as to be overlooked.

## APPENDIX.

Elements for the Orbit of Pallas, found by Dr. GAUSS, of Brunswick.

## I. Elements of Pallas.

Epocha, 1802, March 31,

noon, at Seeberg	-	166° 1' 37",2
Daily mean tropical motion	-	800", 770
Revolution	-	161 8½ days
Logarithm of the great semi-axis	-	0,4310494
Aphelium*	-	304° 36' 30"
Node*	-	172° 5' 58"
Eccentricity	-	0,215708
Inclination	-	33° 39' 16",6

## II. Elements of Pallas, made after the Seeberg observations, continued during twenty-seven days.

Epocha, 1802, March 31,

noon, at Seeberg	-	161° 12' 43",2
Daily mean tropical motion	-	757", 166
Logarithm of the greater semi-axis	-	0,4472636
Aphelium	-	300° 5' 4"
Node	-	172° 34' 35"
Eccentricity	-	0,2591096
Inclination	-	35° 0' 42"

## III. Elements of Pallas, which are not yet published, and which we communicate from a letter of Dr. Gauss to Professor Seyffer, of Göttingen, dated June 26.

Epocha, 1802, March 13,

noon, at Seeberg	-	162° 45' 45",9
Mean heliocentric longitude	-	162° 45' 45",9
Ascending node	-	172° 28' 18"
Aphelium	-	300° 58' 48"
Daily tropical heliocentr. motion	-	769", 547
Logarithm of the greater semi-axis	-	0,4425664
Eccentricity	-	0,2476402
Inclination of the orbit	-	34° 39' 11"

In order to render the finding out of Pallas more easy for astronomers, provided with large equatorial instruments, Dr. Gauss has calculated, according to his second elements, the following ephemeris of its path, which has been of use for the months of May and June, 1802.

Ephemeris for Pallas Olbersiana.—Midnight at Seeberg.

1802.	Right Ascension of Pallas.	Declination of Pallas.
May 24	181 57	21 01
— 27	182 18	21 00
— 30	182 41	21 57
June 2	183 06	20 52
— 5	183 34	20 46
— 8	184 05	20 38
— 11	184 37	20 28
— 14	185 12	20 17
— 17	185 48	20 05
— 20	186 27	19 52
— 23	187 07	19 37
— 26	187 49	19 22
— 29	188 32	19 06

\* Dr. Gauss, in constructing these elements, considered the aphelium and the ascending node as resting, not with regard to the acquinoctial, but with relation to the fixed stars.

## Observations made on Pallas by different Astronomers.

I. Observations of Dr. Olbers, the Discoverer of Pallas, in which the Field of the Telescope was employed with a circular Micrometer.

1802.	Mean time at Bremen.	Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.	Apparent declination of Pallas North.	Compared with Stars.	
March 28	hor. 9 25 10	184 56 49	11 33 00	{ No. 20 Virg. Zach.	
— 29	8 49 14	184 46 36	11 52 59		
— 30	8 03 17	184 36 22	12 13 48	C. d. t. x 673,674.	
April 1	8 00 04	184 15 38	12 54 25	No 225 Bode's Catalogue.	
— 2	7 56 55	184 05 07	13 14 28	{ 3 8 G. Magn. La Lande's Histoire Celest.	
— 3	8 00 37	183 54 32	13 34 16	{ Francois.	
— 4	8 01 08	183 44 40	13 53 00	No. 143, Bode.	
— 5	8 32 36	183 36 38	14 11 00		
— 6	8 16 00	183 25 31	14 30 21	{ No. 109, Bode.	
— 7	8 33 05	183 16 26	14 47 25	{	
— 9	8 18 20	182 58 27	15 20 52	No. 109 and 111, Bode.	
— 10	8 46 40	182 49 34	15 37 26	No. 111, Bode.	
— 11	8 06 28	182 41 21	15 53 53	No. 111, Bode; stormy weather.	
— 12	8 19 00	182 33 28	16 09	No. 111, Bode.	
— 13	8 33 59	182 25 43	16 24 35	No. 87 and 114, cloudy.	
— 14	8 28 20	182 18 28	16 39 15	No. 114.	
— 17	10 11 35	181 56 25	17 22 05	From this time Pallas was compared with stars, which approach Ceres very near in a parallel, a catalogue of which is to be found in Colonel Zach's Journal for April, &c.	
— 17	13 17 49	181 55 40	17 23 30		
— 18	8 26 21	181 50 46	17 33 08		
— 19	11 16 07	181 43 45	17 47 35		
— 20	13 25 55	181 38 16	18 00 05		
— 21	12 18 33	181 33 01	18 11 29		
— 23	9 41 02	181 23 59	18 32 11		
— 26	12 37 20	181 11 25	19 02 38		
— 27	12 07 40	181 08 19	19 12 02		
— 28	11 44 11	181 05 35	19 19 52		
— 29	12 03 10	181 03 15	19 27 57		
— 30	12 03 25	181 01 10	19 35 37		
May 1	12 27 15	180 59 18	19 43 31		
— 2	11 35 20	180 58 03	19 50 25		
— 5	11 02 35	180 56 06	20 08 59		
— 7	11 20 27	180 56 40	20 19 38		
1802.	Mean Time of Göttingen.	Apparent right Ascension.		Apparent Declination.	
		hor. 11 15 43,278 ;	183 25 06,0 ;	0 1 00	14 31 37,0
		— 7 11 11 09,684 ;	183 15 39,2 ;	14 49 05,4	
		— 23 10 00 49,07 ;	181 23 50,25 ;	18 32 09,9	
		— 27 9 44 05,601 ;	181 08 50,3 ;	19 10 49,5	
		May 8 9 00 03,892 ;	180 57 08,0 ;	20 24 30,0	
		— 16 9 29 54,2625 ;	181 16 36,0 ;	20 51 00,9	

\* The best observation has been made with an excellent four-feet achromatic telescope of Dollond, the day-light being too strong for the mural quadrant.

Professor Seyffer, on comparing his Observations with the newest Elements of Dr. Gauss, found them to agree as follows:

From the III. Elements for the Orbit of Pallas.				Differences of the newest Elements of Dr. Gauss.	
Calculated right Ascensions.		Calculated Declinations.		AR.	Declin.
1802.					
April 6	— 183 24 54	— 14 31 25	— 12,0	— 12,0	
— 7	— 183 15 37	— 14 49 02	— 02,2	— 03,4	
— 23	— 181 23 49	— 18 32 10	— 01,2	— 0,7	
— 27	— 181 08 44	— 19 10 42	— 06,3	— 07,5	
May 8	— 180 57 13	— 20 24 10	+ 05,0	— 20,0	
— 16	— 181 16 20	— 20 51 16	— 16,0	+ 15,1	

II. Meridian Observations of Pallas, made at the Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha by Colonel-Baron Zach.

1802.	Mean Time at Seeberg.	Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.		Apparent Declination of Pallas, North.
		Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.	Apparent Declination of Pallas, North.	
April 4	hor. 11 24 51,9	183 44 6,6	13 54 52,0	
— 5	11 20 17,3	183 34 23,7	14 13 22,9	
— 7	11 11 10,6	183 15 38,5	14 49 02,1	
— 8	11 06 38,8	183 06 37,8	15 16 10,0	
— 15	10 35 22,6	182 10 16,5	16 54 30,8	
— 18	10 22 16,0	181 50 30,6	17 36 07,4	
— 19	10 17 55,8	181 44 25,3	17 46 54,4?	
— 24	9 56 37,4	181 19 37,8	18 42	
— 25	9 52 25,2	181 15 32,2	18 52	
— 26	9 48 15,2	181 12 01,8	19 01 49,4	
— 27	9 44 06,3	181 08 45,6	19 10 46,8	
— 29	9 35 52,6	181 03 16,6	19 27 43,7	
— 30	9 31 48,3	181 01 09,9	19 35 33,5	
May 1	9 27 45,1	180 59 22,5	19 42 40,8	
— 2	9 23 43,3	180 57 51,9	19 49 51,6	
— 3	9 19 43,6	180 56 55,6	19 56 47,7	
— 5	9 11 47,7	180 55 54,6	20 08 38,7	
— 6	9 07 51,8	180 55 54,1	— — —	
— 7	9 03 57,9	180 56 23,8	20 19 35,3	
— 8	9 00 05,0	180 57 10,0	20 24 20,1	
— 11	8 48 35,4	181 01 41,7	20 37 13,2	

IV. Meridian Observations, made by Professor Bode, of Berlin.

1802.	Mean Time at Berlin.	Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.	Apparent Declination of Pallas, North.
April 11	hor. 10 53 09	182 40 24,5	15 55 24,0
— 12	10 44 33	182 33 23,5	

V. Meridian Observations on Pallas, made by Messrs. Burckhardt and Méchain at Paris.

1802.	Mean Time at Paris.	Apparent right Ascension.	Apparent Declination, North.
April 12	hor. 10 48 338	182 32 31,5	16 10 58,0
— 13	10 44 068	182 24 44,4	16 26 05,8
— 15	10 35 165	182 10 02,9	16 54 51,4
— 16	10 30 529	182 03 08,0	17 08 36,8
— 17	10 26 305	181 56 30,3	17 21 49,8

VI. Observations of Pallas, made at the Brera Observatory, in Milan, on an equatorial Sector, by Signor Oriani.

1802.	Mean Time at Milan.	Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.	Apparent Declination of Pallas, North.
	hor. , "	° 18 15 06	18 51 48
April 25	10 05 19	18 11 38	19 00 53
— 26	9 52 03	18 09 01	19 09 53
— 27	9 19 54	18 03 09	19 29 12
— 29	11 52 27	18 01 02	19 36 17
— 30	10 00 17	18 05 08	19 56 35
May 3	9 25 40	18 05 09	20 03 08
— 4	9 17 13	18 05 34	20 19 36
— 7	9 03 27		

VII. Meridian Observations of Pallas, made at the Observatory at Cracau, in Poland, by Professor Sniadecki.

1802.	Mean Time in Cracau.	Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.	
	hor. , "	° 18 15 26,0	18 56 "
April 25	9 52 32	18 15 26,0	18 56 "
— 26	9 48 22	18 12 04,3	— —
— 27	9 44 13	18 08 33,8	19 10 10
— 28	9 40 06	18 05 51,0	19 17 57
— 29	9 36 00	18 03 17,4	19 27 37
— 30	9 31 55	18 00 59,7	19 35 14
May 1	9 27 52	18 05 13,0	19 41 43
— 2	9 23 52	18 05 53,0	19 48 11
— 3	9 19 50	18 05 52,5	19 56 36

Thus far the observations of the new celestial body, Pallas, are published, but we shall not omit communicating, in future numbers of this Journal, any new observations and discoveries relative to the nature of so remarkable a body as this appears to be "among the radiant orbs, that more than deck, that animate the sky, the life-infusing suns of other worlds."

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH of the HISTORY of PURE MATHEMATICS, translated from "Traité Élémentaire de Mathématiques Pures, par LEMOINE, Professeur de Mathématiques et de Physique, &c.

ALGEBRA.

[Concluded from page 24.]

93. THE methods which Newton discovered, and which enabled him to investigate all the great questions in mechanics and astronomy, were for some time a hidden treasure, of which he was the sole proprietor. And it is singular, that the English geometers knew nothing of the new *calculi*, except what they collected from the pieces which Leibnitz inserted in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipsic. Nor were the germs of the differential and the integral calculus, there deposited, immediately developed, even on the Continent; and the excellence of the new invention was not for several years understood. James Bernoulli\* was the first ge-

ometrician whose eyes were opened, and who began to second the efforts of Leibnitz. The Infinitesimal Calculus, concerning which he (Bernoulli) published an Essay, in the Leipsic Acts for 1691, soon became, in his hands, a penetrating instrument, which he handled with great dexterity. He used it in analysing the most delicate problems in geometry and mechanics. When deeply reflecting on the properties of curve lines, he found, by the way, that the evolute of the logarithmic spiral is a logarithmic spiral equal to the first, and differing from it only in position. Delighted with this discovery, James Bernoulli desired that the memory of it might be perpetuated by describing on his tomb a logarithmic spiral, with these words: *Eadem mutata resurgo*.

94. John Bernoulli\* did not linger be-

appointed Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Basil. He died on the 16th of August, 1705. He was slow but sure in his advances in the sciences; and he gave none of his pieces to the public till he had repeatedly revised and examined them.

\* John Bernoulli was born at Basil, in the year 1667, and died in the same town, in 1748. He was successively a Professor of the Mathematics at Groningen and in his native country. His brother was his preceptor; who, wishing to preserve the tone of superiority which his greater age, and the quality of

\* James Bernoulli, who was born at Basil in 1654, was originally intended for pursuits very different from those of the mathematics; but his inclination prevailed against the opposition of his relations, and he was his own preceptor. After having travelled, he returned into his own country, where he was

hind his brother in this glorious career. Like James he participated in the solution of the finest problems which were agitated among the geometers of that period. He proposed several himself, and Keill had some reason to repent of having called forth his powers. In 1698, John Bernoulli published the rules and the use of the exponential calculus, which Leibnitz and he had invented, each in his turn; and to the geometer of Basle France is indebted for her first knowledge of the new calculus. He made a journey to Paris, in 1691, when he became acquainted with L'Hospital\*, initiated him in the new geometry, and for his use he composed his *Leçons de Calcul Differentiel et de Calcul Integral* (Lectures on the Differential and the Integral Calculus). The care of Bernoulli was not lost; for L'Hospital soon became one of the first geometers in Europe. The work which he (L'Hospital) published under the title of *Analyse des Infiniment Petits* (the Analysis of Infinitesimals) was received with universal applause\*.

of preceptor, conferred on him; and the younger brother forgetting the obligations of gratitude; an open rupture was the consequence, and their sharp disputes were only terminated by the death of James. The infinitesimal geometry, however, was perhaps as much promoted by the illustrious Bernoullis as by Leibnitz himself. They were both geniuses of the first order, and it would be difficult to settle the point of pre-eminence between them.

\* The Marquis de l'Hospital or Hospital, who was born in 1661, had in his childhood an extreme passion and decided talents for the mathematics. Scarcely had he attained his fifteenth year, when he gave proofs of his sagacity, by the solution of some very difficult problems. He served some time in the army, but the weakness of his sight obliged him to abandon a profession in which he never could have signalized himself. The mathematics then took entire possession of his mind; and L'Hospital saw himself placed nearly on a level with Newton, Leibnitz, and the Bernoullis. He was carried off by an apoplexy, in February, 1704.

*Note by the Translator.*—The Marquis de L'Hospital's excellent *Analyse des Infiniment Petits* contains only the Differential Calculus, or what we call the direct method of fluxions; for, when the author was proceeding to the integral calculus, or inverse method of fluxions, Leibnitz wrote him, that he was about to publish a work, *De Scientia Infiniti*, which would comprise that doctrine. The Marquis, in consequence, modestly desisted, and Leibnitz never published his intended performance, any more than his *Analysis Situs*, and

95. It is the lot of all great inventors to be opposed by contradiction. The

some other works which he promised to the world. Thus was the public deprived of the second part of the *Analyse des Infiniment Petits*, which, it is fair to suppose, would have been as well executed as the first.

The Marquis was, undoubtedly, a great mathematical genius; but he enjoyed *oium cum dignitate* leisure and fortune, and, as our author tells us, had for his preceptor one of the greatest mathematicians in Europe, who wrote a book (The New Calculus) purposely for his use. What then are we to think of the Scotch gardener, Stone, who, having been only taught his alphabet, penetrated, by mere dint of genius and solitary study at his leisure hours, into all the *arcana* of the higher geometry, began where the Marquis left off, and completed the most arduous part of the plan, which, as we have seen, the great author was prevented from executing? And what are we to think of the Leicestershire weaver, Simpson, who, with little more original instruction than Stone, and no other help than the joint work of him and L'Hospital, just mentioned, sat on his loom, and wrote a still better book. Above all, what must we think of Saunderson, who, with "wisdom from one entrance quite shut out," and labouring under many other disadvantages, wrote, or rather dictated, ably on some of the most abstruse parts of the mathematics; and, *without any idea of light or colours, lectured learnedly on optics!*—*Vide Wolfi Elem. Math. Univ. tom. v. p. 60*; *Sauvien's Dict. Math. et Phys. Art. Calcul. Integral*; T. Simpson's Life in the *Biograph. Dict.*; Stone's Life, prefixed to his *Euclid*, by his learned countryman, the Chevalier Ramsay; and Saunderson's Life, in the 4to edition of his *Algebra*.

I cannot help thinking, that our author should have taken some short notice of these astonishing *phenomena* of genius, particularly as all the three, but especially Simpson, had rights to be considered as inventors. Nor, in my humble opinion, should he have neglected to name Matthew Stewart and (Glasgow) Simson, as distinguished restorers and cultivators of the ancient geometry; or M'Laurin, to whom the method of fluxions, sometimes called the modern geometry, owes its security from all future metaphysical assailants, unless we can suppose, that some more formidable one than the very acute Bishop of Cloyne should make a second attempt to sap its immovable foundations. Having mentioned that great mathematician, virtuous citizen, and amiable man, it may not be amiss if, like our author, who has given us the end of Newton's Epitaph, I insert a similar extract from the equally admired one of his friend M'Laurin, which I copied in 1786, from his monument, in the Grey Friar's Church-yard, Edinburgh. It is said to have

Differential Calculus did too much honour to the human mind not to awaken envy. It was accordingly briskly attacked by several geometers, who used their utmost efforts to subvert its doctrines. But *Varignon*<sup>\*</sup>, to whom John Bernoulli had communicated the new geometry, rendered its cause triumphant, and retorted on its adversaries every stroke which they aimed at it.

96. The dispute respecting the invention of the new analysis had kindled a war of problems between the English mathematicians and John Bernoulli, who supported the cause of Leibnitz. It was a curious spectacle to behold the disciples of Newton ranged on one side, and on the other John Bernoulli making head against them, and, like *Horatius Cocles*, sustaining alone all the efforts of the British army. *Taylor*<sup>†</sup> distinguished himself above all the defenders of Newton. He solved most of the problems proposed, and to him we owe the first attempt to apply the

been written by the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and is certainly worthy of his taste in Latin composition :

H. L. P. F.

*Non ut nomine paterno consulat ;  
Nam tali auxilio nil eget ;  
Sed ut in hoc infelici campo,  
Ubi Luētus regnant et Pavor,  
Mortalibus prorsus non absit solotum :  
Hujus enim scripta evolve,  
Mentemque tantarum rerum capaces  
Corpori caduco superfitem crede.*

It is impossible, at least for me, to do justice to this elegant and nervous sentence in English, but the following translation may serve to convey some idea of it :

“ His son erected this monument, not to perpetuate his father’s name, for it needs no such aid ; but that, in this “ valley of tears,” where Fear and Sorrow hold their reign, mortals might receive some consolation ; for, let them study his works, and be inspired with the belief, that the capacious mind, which “ grasped such sublime systems,” survived the perishing body.”

\* Peter Varignon, born at Caen, in 1654, studied the mathematics profoundly ; and his success procured him a professor’s chair in Mazatin College, in which he has been succeeded by justly celebrated geometers. Varignon died, almost suddenly, in 1722. To great learning, he joined much facility of labour ; and no mathematician knew better how to generalize the methods of investigation.

† Taylor, the scholar of Newton, was born in 1690, and died in 1734.

new analysis to Finite Differences, which *Nicole*<sup>\*</sup> unfolded and improved.

97. Among other geometers who issued from the school of Basil, *Hermann*<sup>†</sup>, *Daniel Bernoulli*<sup>‡</sup>, and *Euler*<sup>§</sup>, shewed themselves worthy of the masters under whom they were formed.

98. Other geometers also signalized themselves by their labours and their discoveries. *Tschirnhausen*<sup>||</sup>, who made him-

\* Francis Nicole was born at Paris, in 1683, and finished his course in 1758. His talents for the mathematics shine in the works which he left behind him.

† James Hermann was born at Basil, in 1680, and studied under James Bernoulli. Peter the Great called him to Petersburg, where he was Professor of the Mathematics till 1721, when he returned to his native country, where he died in 1734. He vigorously defended the principles of the Differential Calculus.

‡ Daniel Bernoulli, the son and the pupil of John Bernoulli, was born at Groningen, in February, 1700. He travelled into Italy and into Russia, in which last country the court of Petersburg in vain endeavoured to retain him. He chose rather to occupy a professor’s chair in the University of Basil, and there it was that academic crowns were accumulated on his head. He died in 1782. His elder brother, Nicholas Bernoulli, had soared rapidly to the highest regions of geometry, when the hand of death arrested him, at twenty-seven years of age.

§ Leonard Euler was born at Basil, in 1707. An irresistible attraction early urged him to the mathematics. Having been called to Petersburg he soon enriched the Academic Collections of that metropolis with a great number of memoirs. In 1741, the King of Prussia invited him to Berlin, where he lived several years with that monarch. On his return to Petersburg, he was attacked with a violent disorder, which deprived him of sight. But that misfortune did not abate the activity and fecundity of his genius, and he continued his labours till his death, which took place in 1783. All the works of Euler bear the stamp of genius, and marks of the most profound knowledge.

|| Ernfroy Walter de Tschirnhausen was descended of an ancient family, and was born in 1651, at Killingswald, a manor belonging to his father, in Lusatia. He made some campaigns in the Dutch service, and about the year 1672 entered on his travels. He visited Paris, for the third time, in 1682, and was numbered among the members of the Academy of Sciences. After his return to his native country, he made study his principal occupation. He died in the end of the year 1708.

self famous by the invention of the caustic curves, and *De Moivre\**, by whom the theory of series was so much promoted, exerted themselves to find a general solution of equations.

99. Cramer† simplified the art of reducing the equations of a problem to the smallest number possible, and this important subject received a new degree of perfection from the hand of *Bezout*‡.

100. *Clairaut*§ and *D'Alembert*|| rendered themselves immortal by their appli-

cations of analysis to the most difficult problems in the physico-mathematical sciences.—In this last period, all the branches of the accurate sciences have made the most rapid advances towards perfection. But here I must not allow myself to enumerate the labours of my cotemporary geometers, nor to examine the influence which schools, where the art of teaching has been reduced to system by the greatest masters in Europe, may have on the progress of the mathematics.

\* Abraham De Moivre was born in Champagne in 1667, and died in 1754, in London, where the revocation of the edict of Nantes had obliged him to seek an asylum. His merit procured him access into the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and into the Royal Society of London. To his mathematical talents, De Moivre joined a decided taste for literature.

† Gabriel Cramer, born at Geneva, in 1684, rendered himself famous throughout Europe, by his progress in the mathematics. That learned man, who possessed a fund of knowledge in physics and the *belles lettres*, was the author of a profound work, intitled, *Introduction à la Théorie des Lignes Courbes*. Cramer died in 1752.

‡ *Bezout*, who presented to the public two courses of the mathematics, which are justly esteemed, and whom the accurate sciences lost in 1783, wrote a learned treatise, intitled *Théorie Générale des Équations Algébriques*.

§ *Alexis Claude Clairaut*, who may be considered at a prodigy, was born at Paris, in 1715, and learned to read in the Elements of Euclid. At four years of age he could both read and write, and at eleven he understood L'Hospital's *Analyse des Infiniment Petits*. At the age of sixteen, he published his *Recherches sur les Courbes* (Researches on Curve Lines), a work worthy of the greatest geometers; and every performance which he afterwards published bore the impression of his sublime talents. After an indisposition of some days, Clairaut died, in 1765. The Academy of Sciences had enrolled him among their members at the age of eighteen.

An English Translation of *Clairaut's excellent Geometry* is in the press, the plates by *Lowry*.—Translator.

|| John le Rond *D'Alembert* was born in Paris, in 1717, and finished his brilliant career in the same city, in 1783. His genius was unfolded before he attained maturity. While very young, *D'Alembert* gained the prize offered by the Academy of Berlin for the best account of the general cause of the winds, and he dedicated his work to the

### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### ESTABLISHMENT of the KNIGHTS of MALTA in BAVARIA.

DURING the last three years the military order of Malta has acted so singular a part on the grand theatre of the world, and even since the peace of Amiens, has given rise to so much contention among the principal powers of Europe, that accurate information relative to their present state cannot fail of being acceptable to our readers, many of whom probably do not know, that the Bavarian branch (or *language*, as it is called) of the order, owed the prolongation of its existence, merely to the threats of the late emperor Paul of Russia. The order of St. John of Jerusalem was first introduced into Bavaria by the late elector Charles Theodore, of whose piety and easy temper advantage was frequently taken by de-

King of Prussia, in these three Latin hexameters:

*Hæc ego de ventis, dum ventorum ocior alis  
Pallentes agit Austriacos Fredericus, et orbi,  
Insignis lauro, ramum prætendit olivæ.*

Of winds I treat, while, swifter than their wings,

Heroic Frederic drives pale Austria's bands,  
And, laurel-crown'd, presents the olive branch.

The King of Prussia, who had just terminated his campaigns against the Austrians by a glorious peace, was pleased with this dedication, and offered the French philosopher the Presidency of the Academy of Berlin; but *D'Alembert* declined the offer from attachment to his native country, where he enjoyed the highest reputation. His preliminary discourse to the *Encyclopædia* elevated him to the rank of the first writers in the nation, while, from his mathematical works, he participated with Euler in the honour of being one of the most celebrated geometers of the age. *D'Alembert* acted an important part, as a Member of the Academy of Sciences, and as Secretary to the French Academy.

signing

signing men. By a charter, dated the 6th of August, 1781, he established in Bavaria, Neuburg, Sulzbach, and the Upper Palatinate, a branch of that order, to the honour of God, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the holy Catholic religion, for the benefit of the Bavarian nobility, and the good of the commonwealth; and he conferred upon them the estates and possessions that formerly belonged to the Jesuits. This donation was very considerable; the value of their capital exceeding 600 millions of florins.—The language consisted of the grand-priories of Munich and Ebersberg, the grand-bailiwick of Neuburg, 23 secular and 4 clerical commanderies. The privilege of having a chancery of their own was likewise granted them, with all the rights and exemptions enjoyed by the nobility; and the grand-prior held the same rank among the states of the electorate as the order of prelates. The other knights who hold commanderies likewise obtained a seat among the states in Bavaria and Neuburg: but in the Upper Palatinate and Sulzbach, where there is no assembly of the states, all the rights and privileges of the noble proprietors of fiefs. The prince of Bressenstein, a natural son of the elector, had been appointed grand-prior.

When Maximilian Joseph succeeded to the electorate, he considered himself justified in revoking these grants of his predecessor, which had not been confirmed by the approbation of the agnates. The estates of the Jesuits had been originally appropriated to the support of the schools; and as the new elector had resolved to pay particular attention to the amelioration of public instruction, one of his first acts after his accession was, a decree for suppressing the order of Malta in his dominions. Their estates he put under sequestration, the revenues of them being destined to form a fund to defray the expences of the public schools. This new regulation would probably have been productive of the most beneficial effects, and every friend of humanity and the sciences hailed the approach of better days: but, unfortunately, the emperor Paul of Russia had taken the order of Malta under his protection, and even accepted the office of grand-master. With the vehemence peculiar to him, he protested against the proceedings of the elector of Bavaria, accompanying his protest with threatening hints of the means by which the powerful can enforce compliance with their demands. At that time the third body of auxiliary Russian troops was marching through Bo-

hemia towards the theatre of war; and it is asserted, that Korsakoff, their commander, had orders to treat Bavaria in a hostile manner, if, before his entrance into the electorate, the decree against the knights of Malta should not have been annulled. The elector being unable to resist so powerful an intercession, the knights of Malta have been reinstated in all their possessions, rights, and privileges, in consequence of a treaty signed on the 29th of July, 1799, by baron Flaxman, grand-cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and by baron Montgelas, minister of state to the elector. The office of grand-prior is always to be held by a younger prince of the electoral family.—That the institution of this new branch might cause no alteration in the established constitution of the order, it has been agreed upon that it shall form a part of the English and new Russian languages, and be called the English-Bavarian-Russian Language. The knights and their estates are to be subject to the statutes of the order, and to the decrees of the grand-chap-ter at Malta; with various exceptions and alterations, however, rendered necessary by the established laws and customs of Bavaria.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF KENTUCKY, by  
MR. TOULMIN.—No. XII.

Lexington, Kentucky,

July 15, 1795.

B E pleased to inform George\*, with my kind regards to him; that I lately received a letter from him and Mr. B— dated, I think, about 18 months ago. Tell him that we shall not forget him, and shall be sorry if our children should be strangers to him. But alas! it is difficult to transcribe upon the minds of children one's own impressions, when the causes of them are so distant.

I am glad to be able to inform you, that my health thus far keeps pretty well this summer, for which, I think, I am a good deal indebted to the judicious medical assistance of Dr. Harrison, who was one of the witnesses respecting the slave-trade before the House of Commons. I find you have received a letter of mine written the last fall, when labouring under the

\* Mr. George Wiche, who died at Philadelphia 23d of August, 1799, on his way to Kentucky, and of whom an interesting and well-written Memoir was given in the Monthly Magazine for Dec. 1799, p. 926.

greatest

greatest depression of spirits, in consequence of the very debilitating complaint with which I was long afflicted. You likewise speak of a letter which I wrote, containing some remarks on Mr. Cooper's objections to Kentucky, on which you seem to think that *experience* has altered my opinion. But I believe this is not the case. I have not, indeed, a copy of the letter by me, but I know not that I have seen any reason to alter my general opinion respecting this country.

There is one respect, indeed, in which I had formed wrong conceptions, and in which too, I believe, the country itself to have undergone some change. I refer to climate—I believe it to be neither so healthy nor so agreeable as I expected.\* Slavery was always an objection. Society is another objection: but it held equally good as to Northumberland, or almost any other place; and if it does not hold equally good now, it is because a circle of former friends have settled together there: and neither my influence, nor my industry in giving inviting representations, was sufficient to accomplish the same here. There is one great point in which Mr. Cooper appears, from experience, to have wonderfully mis-calculated. He argued, that the little prospect of a rise in the price of land in Kentucky, forbade any expectations of rendering investments in land profitable here. The *fact* is, that in various parts of the state land has risen 100 per cent. since I have been here; and in some cases it has risen 3, 4, and even 500 per cent.: I have lost fine opportunities of increasing the little I had; but it is not yet too late to improve what little I can save. But let Englishmen beware of land-jobbers, who go to Europe to accommodate the people with lands in America.

I scarcely know what to advise respecting R—S—.† I have no doubt of its being as advantageous a place as he could fix in for laying a foundation for provision in future life. He would (being well recommended) at once maintain himself well by his services in a store, which, with industry and prudence, would lead to his establishment in a trade for himself. But the morals of youth, in such a situation, are in great danger. So much dissipation, so much gaming, so much licentiousness, that a youth, not under the immediate controul of a judicious friend, is in great danger.

\* His expectations were, it is probable, raised too high by Imlay's fascinating account of the western territory.

† A youth, related to him.

### No. XIII.

Lexington, Kentucky,  
Sept. 11, 1796.

I have borne this summer much better than I expected, having been but little incommoded by the heat, except when it first began, in the month of April or May; and it is now, indeed, somewhat excessive for the season of the year, the thermometer standing at seven in the morning at 74, in the middle of the day at 84 or 5, which it has for some days; though it was so cold the week before last, that we had fires in our sitting-rooms. There was the same irregularity in the spring, and in consequence of it the peach-blossoms on this side of Kentucky-river were universally cut off; and yet the peaches have been so plentiful on the other side, that they have been brought from hence (20 miles off) by waggon-loads, and sold in town at half a dollar per bushel. I mention these things, because one's attention in a country territory new to one is naturally drawn to such matters.

In your last you were mentioning a proposal of publishing my Journal,\* and I forgot, when writing in reply, to say any thing upon the subject. And, indeed, now I hardly know what to say. But I am very fully sensible, that, though it may offer some information to those who want it, it will appear under very great disadvantages. In what I sent there were some chasms, which I meant to have filled up afterwards; and I farther find, that many of my communications never reached my friends, so that any publication of my papers must appear in a very disjointed form. And yet I know not how to mend it, unless I had the whole before me; which to be sure the printing of what you have would afford me an opportunity of; though it might be at the risk of gaining no great credit as a traveller, or a writer. However, I leave it to the judgment of my friends in England, and would, in addition to what I have already said, only wish to take the opportunity of cautioning my countrymen to put no confidence

\* This was, from time to time, communicated to his friends in Lancashire, at whose desire he went to America. A gentleman of Manchester meant to have published it, but in the mean time the papers were lent about and dispersed into so many hands, that they could not be collected together again. To make up, in some degree, this loss, the above and preceding extracts have been communicated to the public through the channel of this Miscellany.

in the land-speculators, who in England offer American lands for sale, and likewise to make allowances for the representations of travellers, whether they appear to be much pleased or much disgusted. No doubt I have myself often spoken under the influence of both sentiments.

The letter which you sent for Mr. —— (i. e. a gentleman of Pittsburgh) I shall have an opportunity of sending up the river this week, by a private hand. The differences and disturbances in the Pittsburgh country are now entirely allayed: but political opinions and feelings are running very high every where at present, on account of the proposed Treaty with England: and I cannot but think it much to the credit of the British Ministry (acting for the good of their own country) that they should have had address enough to propose, and succeed in proposing, a treaty, which is considered as so disadvantageous to America, as to have excited among the bulk of the people a general sentiment of disgust throughout the continent.

About three months since arrived here, with his wife and five children, a brother of Mr. ——, of M——r. His wife died at our house within ten days after their arrival, and his youngest child has died since. On the eighth of this month he and I jointly concluded a purchase of 105 acres of land, two miles and a half from town, and discharged the first payment. We give 4l. (i. e. 3l. Sterling) per acre, which is at least 30s. more than it might have been purchased for a year ago. A gentleman told N—— this afternoon, that two years ago it was offered to him at 20s. per acre, and yet he thinks it now cheap at 4l. land rises so much. We have paid 174l. are to pay in February 1797 another 174l. and in August 1800 the remaining 72l. that being the value of 18 acres of the tract, which we are not to have possession of till the death of the late proprietor's mother, who is 65 years of age. Mr. —— is gone to live on the land, though he has but one single little cabin, but will have a good large one up next week. We are to occupy the buildings at present on the land, and to make compensation for it to Mr. ——. The late proprietor will not leave till Christmas, when we think of removing to the place. There are in all about 60 acres of cleared land; but out of these the 18 acres above-mentioned are to be deducted. There are likewise young apple and peach

orchards. My reasons for buying this land were the same as those which led us to remove from town to the country—the saving of expence. In town, house-rent was 20l. a year, fire-wood another 20l. In the country we have both for 45l. (I speak of this currency) a sufficiency of vegetables, and grain and hay, in addition to what the stock consumes, enough to pay our rent, and something, perhaps, towards labourers' wages. But by buying a place to live on we escape the rent also, and have only to consider the interest of the money; and I expect the regular increase in the value of the land will more than reimburse me the common interest. I forego, however, the advantage of buying frontier land, which will increase in value more rapidly; but can afford to give you 6l. per cent. (and mortgage my land for the payment) if you would lend me 100l. for the purpose: for it would not be possible to borrow money here at perhaps 10l. per cent. as every man has the same chance of making more of it. Had you any money, the interest of which you could do without, I know not of any way in which you could vest so advantageously, and with so little risk, having a person here to lay it out with judgment: and I rather expect the treaty with the Indians will occasion a sudden rise in the value of lands.

I am happy to inform you, that the number of my attendants on a Sunday, this summer, has rather exceeded what it was last summer. The —— I learn, have been very industrious in making the most unfavourable impressions respecting me every where, as a Deist, Atheist, &c. &c. and the seminary, I believe, principally for want of a good boarding-house, has declined. My friends, particularly the good Col. —— have lately been endeavouring to make up a subscription to me, as a minister, for the second year, but I scarcely know with what success. The last I heard of its amounting to was 40l.—i. e. 30l. If you could have your pieces relating at all to the question of Baptism bound up in a neat volume, I should like to have an opportunity of presenting the (Baptist) Association with a copy. Indeed there are three denominations of them—Calvinists, Arminians, and Universalists. Our library, at last, will, I believe, be purchased. 500 or 600 dollars are now sent for the purpose to Philadelphia.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS of an AMERICAN TRAVELLER to his FRIEND in LONDON, containing a CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT of a RECENT TOUR from BOURDEAUX to PARIS.

LETTER I.

SIR, Bourdeaux, May 23, 1798.

HAVING promised to give you some description of whatever I should meet with in my travels, that was interesting or new, I shall begin by mentioning to you the first circumstance that attracted my attention, on the arrival of our vessel off the mouth of the River Garonne. No sooner had we a distinct view of the land, than we perceived a number of wherries coming out to meet us. There was no small competition amongst them to be the first to come along-side of us. Some of those wherries belonged to pilots, but a greater number to brokers of the City of Bourdeaux, who all solicited, in their very best English, to be honoured with the brokerage of our vessel. This was the object of their visit. In these times, when the commerce of this once flourishing city is nearly extinct, and the American vessels are the richest of those which visit this port, to obtain the brokerage of an American vessel is considered a capital prize, and sufficient to indemnify the broker for the expence of keeping his wherry, and his loss of time in waiting perhaps a fortnight or a month for the arrival of such a vessel. After our captain had selected one from the number of those who applied, taken a pilot, and obtained permission to pass, from the frigate which lies at the mouth of the river as a guard-ship, we proceeded up the river. The Garonne is one of the great rivers of France; and being connected (by the celebrated canal of Languedoc, or Royal Canal) with the entire South of France and the Mediterranean, and having on its banks the finest wine-countries in Europe, is perhaps, in a commercial point of view, the first river in the Republic. It is broader than the Thames, extremely rapid, and its water so muddy, that it is impossible to drink it, until it has undergone the process of filtration. Every house, therefore, on the banks of the Garonne is provided with a filtering-machine. The passage up the river is, at this season of the year, delightful in the extreme. On one side are the plains of Chateau-Morgeau, whose wine is the pride of the French vintage; on the other, the district of Cogniac, no less cele-

brated for its brandy. The views on both sides of the river cannot fail to make a strong impression on the mind of any one possessed of taste to enjoy the beauties of nature; or feelings to appreciate the value of human industry, in improving even on the prodigalities of nature, and giving life and animation to her best scenery. It must be supposed that those rich and productive districts swarm with that population necessary to call forth the treasures of their fertile soil. The banks of the river, and the country, as far as one can see from it, are studded with houses which bespeak comfort, but not opulence; but when we were arrived within twenty miles of Bourdeaux, we began to meet with the elegant and tasty country-seats and villas of the rich Bourdeaux merchants.

I am told, no city in France (Paris not excepted) is surrounded by so many beautiful villas as Bourdeaux. It has long been, what Paris never was, a great commercial city; and the merchants have long since acquired a taste for having their country-seats on the banks of the Garonne. The river is so full of shoals, that it was necessary to anchor every night, and wait for the tide in the morning; and the wind being quite contrary, we were near four days ascending the river to Bourdeaux: I had therefore many opportunities of going on-shore. The great scenes that have taken place in France, the astonishing exertions she has made in defeating the coalition of Europe, together with the high rank she now bears among the nations, give such a degree of interest to this country, that it was with the strongest feelings of impatient curiosity I first set my foot on the soil of the Republic, and began to observe the country and its inhabitants. It was then the month of Floreal, which nearly corresponds with our month of May. In this country the word Floreal, or the *Flower-month*, expresses the season better than perhaps any other word could do. I never saw such a profusion of flowers, particularly of roses. Sailors and countrymen had them in their hats, and many of the girls had literally garlands of roses in their hair. However this description may appear trespassing on Arcadian ground and poetic regions, one has only to visit the South of France to be convinced of its reality. It is in warm countries that spring displays all her charms; and it is from the warm countries of France and Italy that English poets have borrowed their descriptions of it. Every house that is at all superior to the peasant's cottage, has

has its little garden, and the rose-tree is the queen of that garden.

The first sensation I experienced in walking about a French town, was that sort of pleasure which the sight of universal cheerfulness and gaiety always inspires. This everlasting sunshine of the mind cannot be taken away from the French people, either by the rage of tyrants or the consequences of revolutions ; and whether it is the gift of nature to the inhabitants of this favoured climate, or whether (as I rather suppose) it is the effect of early education, it is the solid foundation of the happiness of Frenchmen. This province of France is called Gascony. The people of the country have a dialect, phrases and words peculiar to themselves, which are not understood out of Gascony. The Gascons are however esteemed to be the liveliest, wittiest, and most agreeable people in France ; a great proportion of the *dashing young* fellows and fortune-hunters in Paris were born in Gascony. As you are fond of curiosities, I am happy that I have met with one, in my passage up the Garonne, which I think full as worthy of attention as any that travellers through France have hitherto described ; I have seen a village near the town of Blaye, which is very properly called *La Roche*, where the houses, or rather the habitations of the people (for I think one cannot call them houses) are *excavated* from the solid rock, which is here soft, and very easy to be worked. It is therefore found as cheap to excavate as to build ; and when the work is once done, it requires no repairs, and lasts for ever. This village presents to the eye of a stranger a most whimsical appearance. One is much surprized to see doors, windows, chimnies, and every accommodation for the comfort of a number of families, among the bare rocks. Sometimes, indeed, the rock which roofs their habitations is covered with vines, which give a singularly romantic and beautiful appearance to this remarkable village. If I was much astonished at this sight, the people were not less so at perceiving my surprize. They tell me such villages are very common in France. I suppose they do not lie on the direct road of travellers making the grand tour, or they must have been before described. From whatever cause it may proceed, that this curiosity in architecture is so little known, I feel a peculiar pleasure in having found out something that is new, to gratify your desire of information : in my next I shall give you a particular description of the city of Bourdeaux.

## LETTER II.

The City of Bourdeaux is situated on the south side of the River Garonne, about 60 miles from the sea. The river is navigable up to the town for vessels of six or seven hundred tons burden.

The quays are spacious and commodious, and now almost the entire length of the city.

Most of the merchant-vessels lie opposite the quay called *Les Chartrons*, which is near a mile in length, and the principal seat of the foreign trade. On this quay many merchants in the American, English, and Irish trade, have houses, which are not only convenient for business, but very agreeable in point of situation, as the view of the country on the other side of the river is highly romantic and beautiful. Natural beauties, however, will by no means content the eye of a Bourdeaux merchant ; he looks in vain for that commerce and for the number of shipping which once animated and crowded this fine river.

If, while the armies of the Republic are gathering *laurels* in the fields of Germany or Italy, the *wines* of France droop for want of culture, he considers that the acquisition of glory does not compensate the nation for the loss of its commerce. The war has given the spirit of maritime speculation in Bourdeaux another direction—Bourdeaux has taken the lead of all the towns in France in the number and size of the privateers fitted out at this port : I am assured there are no less than 150 belonging to this place, several of them having 24 guns, and some more. As these vessels are constructed for sailing fast, any merchantman they fall in with is almost a certain prize, being as inferior in sailing as in force. The profit of privateering is some small compensation to the merchants of Bourdeaux for the deficiency in the regular profits of commerce.

There is a principal Commissary of Marine resident in Bourdeaux, and a large building called "*Bureau de la Marine*," which may be translated Admiralty-office. At present there are only a few old frigates in the river.

It is said, however, to be one of the most convenient places for preparing and fitting out frigates and transports for their maritime expeditions ; the nearest ports to Bourdeaux for men of war are Rochefort and la Rochelle. This city contains at present about 100,000 inhabitants, which is less by at least 20,000 than what it had before the revolution, when its commerce was flourishing.

The

The handsomest part of the town is in the neighbourhood of the public gardens and of the theatre. The public gardens being, at least during the summer months, one of the principal gratifications of the people of this city, deserve a particular description. Before the revolution this garden was called *Le Jardin du Roy*, or King's Garden, as belonging to an ancient royal palace adjoining. In the beginning of the revolution, when France had its two millions of national guards, this was the reviewing ground for the national guard of Bourdeaux, and its name was changed to *Champ de Mars*.

Twenty thousand men have been reviewed at one time in these gardens. Its name has been changed again latterly, and it is now simply called *Les Jardins Publiques*, or the Public Gardens. Before I shall give you a particular account of those gardens, I think it may be well to give some description of the manners and habits of the people, as arising from the circumstances and influence of the climate.

The summers are nearly as hot as in America, consequently every one stays at home as much as possible, and wears the coolest dress, during the morning. The heat of the morning is, however, amply compensated by the delightful coolness of the evenings. The luxury of the evening breeze is only well understood by the inhabitants of hot countries, and the art of enjoying a fine evening is carried here to great perfection. At the beginning of the evening the sober shopkeepers and the greater part of their families draw their chairs into the street, and sit in groupes before their doors. Here they enjoy the fresh air, chat, see their neighbours, observe the company that passes, take refreshments, and are ready to receive the visit either of a customer or a friend. This custom gives a very social and animated appearance to the town; in walking the streets one passes in review a thousand families, enjoying themselves in their usual manner: but the public gardens are the principal resort of the young, the gay, and the fashionable. Here it appears as if all the people of the town had assembled, like one great family, to enjoy the evening and amuse themselves according to their different inclinations. The gravel-walks serve for the parade of people of fashion, while the lawns, in some places, swarm with little children and their *bonnes* (their maids are so called) and in others are occupied by the sports of young men. They play here at leap-frog, prison-bars, &c. and sometimes at *le ballon*, which is

the favourite game of the young men in France. It is played with a large round ball, in the centre of which is a bladder, this is struck principally with the hand, sometimes with the foot. This ball, though large, is so light, that it cannot hurt any person, and the ladies, so far from being afraid of coming in its way, appear much amused at seeing the game. The ball is so large, and rebounds so high, that it is very easy to hit it; as the whole strength of the arm and body can be applied to the stroke, this game must contribute, as much as any other, to encrease the strength and agility of those who play it.

The walks are crowded with all the people of fashion in this city. At the sides of them are a prodigious number of chairs. It is the custom here, as in the streets, for people to sit together in groups; every group may be considered as a separate *converzatione*, into which circle every man may draw his chair with the strictest propriety, if he is acquainted with any of those who compose it.

This custom alters entirely the nature of a public walk, and gives it every advantage of a large drawing-room, where one is sure of meeting, every evening almost, the whole circle of one's acquaintance, and of having sufficient opportunities of conversing with those whose company is the most agreeable. The number of acquaintances that every native of Bourdeaux must meet in those walks, the variety of company that passes him, together with the exercise of walking, makes the evening pass very agreeably. It were much to be wished that a little more attention was paid to the public walks of London. If the Green Park (instead of a pasture for cows) were laid out entirely for the accommodation of the public, with walks well gravelled, flowering shrubs, parterres, &c. it would add much to the enjoyment of the inhabitants of your metropolis, and give foreigners something to praise. Nothing can prove more clearly the attraction that a garden has, than the crowds which may be seen of a fine summer evening on that narrow walk in the Green Park, which adjoins the little gardens at the rear of the houses. If then the whole of the Green Park were laid out with taste, for a public promenade, with plenty of seats; in my opinion, it would not only add considerably to the enjoyments of the people, but would improve their manners, and even their morality, by substituting, in many cases, a healthful and elegant amusement for the destructive

destructive pleasures of drunkenness or gaming. But to return to Bourdeaux—between 8 and 9 o'clock the company quit the Public Gardens, and repair to a fine mall, called *La Tournée*, in the centre of one of the fine streets; here also are a great number of chairs. At the extremity of this street stands the theatre, which is very large, in the first style of architecture, and justly ranks as one of the finest theatres of Europe. Notwithstanding the charm of the public gardens, this theatre is well attended.

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If, therefore, you have any friend desirous to settle on the Continent of Europe, in whatever city best suits the profits of commerce, with the pleasures of society; the means of making a fortune, with the opportunities and facilities of enjoying it; I think you may safely tell him, that as soon as the general peace shall be signed, Bourdeaux will be the first, the most elegant, and the most agreeable commercial city on the Continent of Europe.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONGS on the CRUCIFIXION, occasioned by the PERUSAL of MR. CUMBERLAND's divine POEM of CALVARY, by S. WHITCHURCH, IRONMONGER, of BATH.

PLEASE'D have I wander'd where the Muses stray,  
Thro' Fancy's regions, borne on pinions gay—  
Fir'd with the theme of Pye's illustrious song,  
I've mark'd the tide of battle roll along,  
Where Alfred, champion of his country's right,  
Grasp'd vict'ry's sword, and put the Danes to flight—  
Drawn by the fame of Orleans' gallant Maid,  
To foreign camps with Southey's Muse I've stray'd,  
Where flush'd with slaughter from his blood-stain'd car  
Indignant frown'd the furious God of War,  
And where beside him, dauntless in the fight,  
The virgin-warrior rode, unmatch'd in might;  
Arm'd in her sovereign's cause—her patriot breast  
Felt all her country's wrongs, by foes oppres'd—  
She bade the battle's tempest pour amain,  
Th' invader smote, and strew'd his route with slain—  
I've mourn'd the tragic fate of loyal zeal,  
And glorious struggling for her country's weal;  
When—chain'd by tyrant power—to monkish rage,  
She fell unpitied in a barbarous age!  
Intranc'd with melody when Bowles has sung,  
I've caught the honied accents from his tongue—  
Lured by the magic of descriptive verse,  
Vast Nature's charms I've heard Delille rehearse—  
I've woo'd the tuneful Nine that strung by turns  
The harp of Macneill, and the lyre of Burns—  
But what avails it, if the Muses' fire  
Must like the meteor's transient flash expire?  
Alas! what boots it, since the poet's doom  
Is death's dark cavern, and th' oblivious tomb;  
Since lasting praise not Fame's loud trump  
can give,  
And in the grave nor bays, nor laurels live?—  
I'll seek the path by Heaven's true pilgrims trod;  
I'll wait with Cumberland on Nature's God—  
Smit with the SAVIOUR's love, and poet's art,  
I'll dwell on themes shall fire the grateful heart,  
When all the vain pursuits of man be o'er,  
And mortal's minstrelsy may charm no more—

† The poets above alluded to are only some of those whose works have been nominated by the members of a reading-society to which the author belongs.

I'll search Gethsemane's lone walks to see  
CHRIST's bloody sweat, and heart-rent agony;  
I'll climb Golgotha's heights, and look all round

Its frowning summit and its blood-stain'd ground,

Where from his nail-pierced limbs, and wounded side

God's stricken LAMB pour'd out life's sacred tide;

Listen to the accents of his heav'nly tongue,  
As on his features Death's pale image hung;  
Whilst Rome's rude ruffians mock, and Jews deride,

“FATHER, forgive!” the holy sufferer cry'd—

Hear his last words expiring on the tree—  
“Ab! why, my God—my God!—blist thou forsaken me?”

If pure devotion ever warm'd my breast,  
Or hallow'd piety my mind impress'd;  
If friendship lure me, or love's pleasant voice;

If chaste religion be my bosom's choice;  
Here let me stop—where Calvary's mount did play;

Heaven's sun faint setting with beclouded rays;

Here let me pause—where man's best friend expir'd,

And where no more by Faith's bright vision fir'd,

Smiting their pained breasts—his chosen few  
Sad farewell took of HIM, and long adieu,  
Whom Hope had pictur'd to the ardent mind  
Israel's enthroned KING—REDEEMER of Mankind!—

Here bid my heart's soft sympathies arise,  
And pour the willing tribute from mine eyes,  
For Pity calls—“If thou hast tears to spare,  
Kneel at the Cross of CHRIST, and shed them there.”—

Come, then, my soul—pursue the bard's bold flight,  
Mark Calvary's scene, and wonder at the fight—

Listen to that groan of death!—mine eyes behold

The tragedy by seers inspir'd, foretold—  
On Satan's brow see stern defiance low'r  
As all around him hell's grim legions pour,  
On ruin bent—See Death's black flag unfurld

Whilst Chaos shakes the pillars of the world;  
Earth trembling leans on rending rocks in vain,

And ancient Night resumes his darksome reign—

But Jesus dies!—fair dawns the promis'd day;

Hell's dark battalions scowling flink away—  
High Heav'n is won—within whose portals wide

Disarmed Justice sits by Mercy's side;—

Hop

Hope waves her symbol from the sun-gilt sky,  
And holy Faith looks on with cloudless eye—  
And thou, my Soul, to this high act of grace  
Bid all the praise and pride of life give place ;  
Bid unsubstantial joys of earth depart ;  
Bid, from the altar of a contrite heart,  
An incense more acceptable arise  
Than e'er perfum'd the pompous sacrifice,  
Than ever flew, from golden censer borne,  
On evening's silent wing, or fragrant breath  
of morn—  
View here the sign of life, and sin forgiven ;  
Here fix thy faith, and build thy hopes of  
Heaven ;  
Here taste those joys that Volney's sceptic crew,  
That Paine's unbless'd disciples never knew ;  
Here catch, my Muse, a spark of glory's fire,  
And rouse to ecstacy the hallow'd lyre ;  
March in the ranks where christian banners  
wave,  
And hail thy SAVIOUR's victory o'er the  
grave.

And thou inchanter Bard, whose Muse divine  
With holy rapture fir'd this heart of mine ;  
That smote my bosom with thy tale of woe,  
And bade the tear of pious grief to flow  
For HIM—bles'd theme of thine inspired lays,  
Whose Angels strung thy harp to sound his  
praise ;  
Well might thy cherub minstrelsy inspire  
With living harmony some humbler lyre—  
Thy dulcet strains yet vibrate on my ears,  
And long will charm, and still command my  
tears.  
And when my desultory course is run,  
And all my works of toil and care be done ;  
When life's uncertain lamp shall cease to  
burn,  
And to that bourne, whence trav'lers ne'er  
return  
I go—lost friends, and children lov'd, to see,  
Now part of heaven's illustrious family !—  
When she—love's last dear pledge—death  
smote to day !\*  
Borne from my house—to Paradise, away—  
When she—for whom her mother's woe-rent  
breast  
Feels agony, by language not express'd,  
Upon some mount of ever-green may stand,  
Close by the haven of the holy land ;  
When me with gladness, and in accents  
mild,  
May thus bespeak my ever-smiling child—  
“ Soul of my earthly Father—come and  
share  
“ Heaven's bliss with me, and breathe this  
vital air ;

“ Here dwell in peace, where tempests never  
roar,  
“ Where life's pure waters gently kiss the  
shore,  
“ And on their chrystral waves reflected show  
“ The fruits and flowers that on their mar-  
gin grow,  
“ With all the landscape views that smile  
above,  
“ The groves of Eden, and the bowers of  
Love—  
“ Well pleas'd I saw thee—Death's rough  
passage pass'd,  
“ To this delightful country come at last ;  
“ Much pleas'd I saw thy vessel safely ride  
“ The placid breast of this unruffled tide—  
“ By seraph wings upborne I flew to thee—  
“ Soul of my Father !—Come, and live with  
me !”—  
Then tempest-driv'n—to danger long inur'd—  
My wave-toss'd bark in Heaven's safe harbour  
moor'd,  
Riding beside my child's—with canvass furl'd,  
Shelter'd from storms, and perils of the  
world—  
Charm'd with the prospect of the promis'd  
land,  
May I—Hope's mariner, ascend the strand,  
And trace with untir'd eye delighted o'er  
The heav'n-bepictur'd scenes on Canaan's  
shore ;  
Then sing in Cumberland's immortal lays  
The SAVIOUR's conflict, and hymn forth his  
praise ;  
Then in the like melodious verse recount  
The trophies won on Calvary's holy mount ;  
And bless the bard, who 'mid the world's vain  
throng,  
Could charm the pilgrim's ear with so divine  
a song.  
And when the world's fam'd actors quit the  
stage ;  
When man's tumultuous passions cease to  
rage ;  
When evanescent charms of earth decay,  
And Folly leads mankind no more astray ;  
When vain Philosophy, and Pride, and  
Pow'r,  
No longer vaunt in Time's eventful hour—  
When HE—once crucified !—Man's martyr'd  
Friend !  
Shall on the clouds of open'd Heaven de-  
scend,  
Down from the lightning of whose flaming  
eye  
Night's shapeless phantoms shall for ever  
fly ;  
Scar'd by whose coming, and appearance  
bright,  
Terror's pale king shall finally take flight,  
With every spectre-form that rais'd the fears  
Of timid trav'lers in life's vale of tears—  
When Death's strong gates of adamant give  
way,  
And thro' his dark domains shall beam the  
cheerful day—  
Then

\* The author's youngest child died the 20th June, 1802, the day on which these lines are dated.

[Sept. 1,

Then shall the ransom'd race of every name  
 Hear the loud trump of everlasting fame,  
 Fill'd by some holy angel's mighty voice,  
 Bid all the faithful friends of CHRIST re-  
 joice,  
 And call Heaven's host of countless saints to  
 sing  
 The peerless grace of Zion's throned KING—  
 And then shall Calvary's holy theme be sung  
 In chorus grand, by every seraph tongue ;  
 And then shall every creature bow the knee,  
 Great KING OF KINGS, and LORD OF  
 LORDS—to THEE!

Bath, 20th June, 1802.

S. W.

## TO PEACE.

I, Who erst \* mourned thy absence from our  
 isle,  
 And cursed the stern proscription of thy  
 form,  
 Enraptured view thee, with a lingering smile,  
 Wave thy soft hand, and still the raging  
 storm ;  
 That storm, whose mighty desolation swept  
 The cherished blessings of our pilgrim  
 state,  
 Save that unsocial portion, ever kept  
 Intire, the portion of the rich and great !  
 Protectress ! ah, less patient than benign !  
 Whene'er thy auspices protection fling,  
 The human race approaches to divine,  
 And songs of endless gratitude shall sing ;  
 For " Peace on earth" and man's " good will  
 to man,"  
 Angels contemplate with a joy serene,  
 And mark, as we diffuse the social plan,  
 Their Heaven's perspective on the distant  
 scene. D.

## THE WORM OF THE STILL.

I Have found what the learn'd seem so puz-  
 zled to tell,  
 The true shape of the Devil, and where is his  
 hell ;  
 Into serpents of old crept the author of ill,  
 But Satan now works as a WORM OF THE  
 STILL.  
 Of all his migrations this last he likes best ;  
 How the arrogant reptile here raises his crest !  
 His head winding up from the tail of his  
 plan,  
 'Till the worm stands erect o'er the prostrated  
 man.  
 Here he joys to transform by his magical  
 spell,  
 The sweet milk of the earth to an essence of  
 hell ;  
 Fermented our food, and corrupted our grain,  
 To famish the stomach, and madden the  
 brain.  
 By his water of life, what distraction and  
 fear !  
 By the gloom of its light what pale spectres  
 appear !

A demon keeps time with his fiddle, Finance,  
 While the Passions spring forth in a horrible  
 dance.

Then, prone on the earth, they adore in the  
 dust,

A man's baser half rais'd in room of his bust ;  
 Such orgies the nights of the drunkard dif-  
 play,

But how black with ennui, how benighted  
 his day !

With drams it begins, and with drams it must  
 end,

A dram is his country, his mistress, his  
 friend ;

Then his ossify'd heart hates itself at the last,  
 And a dram nerves his hand for the death-  
 doing blast.

Mark that mother, that monster, that shame,  
 and that curse—

See her child hang, dead-drunk, at the break-  
 of her nurse !

As it drops from her arm, mark her stupify'd  
 stare,

'Till she wakes with a yell, and a laugh of  
 despair.

Is this the civility promis'd our nation ?  
 This the UNION, dissolv'd in a cup of dam-

nation,  
 Which our chancellor Comus extols as di-  
 vine,

To train up our fate and our fortunes—  
 swine ?

Drink, ERIN, drink deep, from this crys-  
 taline round,

'Till the tortures of self-recollection be  
 drown'd,

'Till the hopes of thy heart be all stiffen'd to  
 stone,

Then sit down in the dirt like a queen on her  
 throne.

No frenzy for freedom to flash o'er the brain,  
 Thou shalt dance to the musical clank of the  
 chain,

A crown of cheap straw shall seem rich to  
 thine eye,

And peace and good order shall reign in thy  
 sty.

Nor boast that no track of the viper is seen,  
 To stain thy pure surface of emerald green,  
 For the serpent will never want poison to  
 kill,

While the fat of your fields feeds the worm  
 of the STILL. D.

To a YOUNG LADY, who, supposing the Au-  
 thor's Muse to be fickle, obliged him to write  
 some Verses on the spot, and in her presence, to  
 her Friend, a very handsome woman.—By  
 G. DYER.

AMELIA, yes, thy friend is fair,  
 And well might claim my liveliest song ;  
 I mark'd her flowing auburn hair,  
 I felt the music of her tongue.

I mark'd her eyes, that beam'd with living fire,  
Her cheeks, that nature's rosiest hues ex-prest,  
Her coral lips, her lovely snowy breast,  
Raptur'd I saw, and thus I strike my lyre.

But why, sweet girl, perplex me so ?  
Why bid me in thy presence write ?  
Let but one sun its glory show,  
Will not that one expel the night ?  
But should two suns at once ascend the skies,  
Both warm, both shining bright in rival pride,  
When the poor Indian upward casts his eyes,  
Ah ! how should he his wavering worship guide ?  
But be it so—two nymphs I view,  
Both fair, yet here some difference lies,  
Amelia's eyes are heav'nly blue,  
And black as floes are Charlotte's eyes.

So, pretty maid, my Muse shall both obey,  
Something from both to grace my song  
shall borrow ;  
And I will be thy constant swain to day,  
A swain as constant to thy friend to-mor-row.

To a LADY, who, in Verses addressed to her, had been transformed into a Star, from the French. By Mrs. LENOIR.

TO change thee, fair Eliza, to a star,  
Is far less flatt'ring than perhaps design'd ;  
They make thee only rule by night from far,  
Form'd to give pleasant days to human kind.

Renounce a claim injurious to thy pow'rs,  
Content to shine in our terrestrial ball ;  
A star can glitter but a few short hours,  
Whilst thou, bright maid, hast charms to gild them all.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

#### LEWIS XI. OF FRANCE.

THIS monarch, who reigned over that kingdom from 1462 to 1483, had no Secretary of State, but made use of the first scribe, or *Escrivain*, as they were then called, that could be found. These *Escrivains*, according to BRANTOME, a curious writer of biographical anecdotes, who lived near that time, went up and down, seeking employment or business of writing, with their *gallimard*, or pens and ink-cafe, fastened to their girdles.— Lewis, one day, having occasion to write some dispatches, chanced to light upon *un petit scribe, fin et bon compagnon*, to use Brantome's own words, *a poor scribe, but a fellow of much drollery*. As the writer was preparing to set to his work, and put down what the King should please to dictate, he happened to drop a pair of dice; seeing these, Lewis said, *A quoi servoit cette dragée ?* “ What use have you for these pills ? ” To this the scribe replied without hesitation, *Sire, c'est un remedium contra pestem*; “ Sire, it is a cure for the plague.” This ready answer so pleased Lewis, that he said, *Tu es un gentil palliard, tu es à moy*; “ Thou art a witty black-guard, and I must have thee.”

#### POISON, USED AS A STRATAGEM OF WAR.

The use of poison in war is now very justly considered as contrary to the law of arms, and a practice by no means allowable to be used against an enemy. It does not appear to have been looked upon in the same light in the age when Brantome,

the French writer before-mentioned, lived. In his history of M. de Conty, the French King's Lieutenant for the States of Milan and beyond the Alps, he says the wines of a village near Milan were *poisoned*, by his order, in order to destroy an army of Swiss, and this he styles *un des beaux traits qu'il fit en sa charge*, a notable exploit in the execution of his command. However, the horrid stratagem failed of its effect, owing, as Brantome supposes, to the drug sinking to the bottom of the casks; but 200 French freebooters (*avanturiers François*) who came there afterwards, and probably drained the casks to the last drop, were all *poisoned to a man*.

#### ROYAL OATHS.

In former times sovereign princes had their favourite oaths, which they made use of on all occasions when their feelings or passions were excited. The oaths of the English monarchs are on record, and a list of them might easily be made out by having recourse to the old writers of our history from the conquest to the reign of Elizabeth, who did not scruple, pious Queen and good Mother of the Church of England as she was, to swear by God's *wounds*, an oath issuing at this time frequently from vulgar mouths, but softened down to *wounds*. BRANTOME, who lived in the Court of Francis the First, cotemporary with Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth's father, has recorded the oaths of four succeeding monarchs immediately preceding his time. He informs his readers that Lewis the XIth swore by the *Pasque Dieu* (God's Easter); Charles the

VIIIth swore *Par le jour Dieu* (By God's light); Lewis the XIIth used an oath still common amongst the French rabble, *Diable m'emporte* (The Devil take me); but the oath of Francis, the first of that name, was polished enough for the present day; it was, *Foi de Gentilhomme* (On the word of a gentleman.)

#### VOLTAIRE.

It was observed by a certain person to Voltaire, that the King of Prussia had behaved towards him in a manner singularly gracious and kind; "He has given you," adds the remarker, "a pension of twenty thousand livres; and he gave you, moreover, a key."—"Yes," interrupted Voltaire, "but I can assure you, it was not the key of paradise."

#### THE PARISIANS.

Voltaire, being asked what he thought of the people of Paris—"The Parisians," answered he, "raise statues, and pull them down again; they spend their time in theatres, hissing, and clapping hands; they have less ingenuity than the Athenians had, with all their faults, and more than double their extravagancies."

#### ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, principal Secretary of State in the reign of James the First, was a man of a hasty temper, especially when intent upon business, and broken in upon unseasonably.—It was, moreover, in his day, no unusual thing for noblemen and gentlemen to kick and cuff their domestics when they committed faults. It happened that a servant belonging to the Earl, whose office it was to attend him whilst in his closet, to stir and keep up his fire, had received a small present from a suitor to put his Lordship in mind of a certain business, which the poor fellow happening to do at a moment when Lord Salisbury was thinking of other matters, got a hearty slap on the face for his pains. As he came out of the closet, he met the suitor, to whom he said thus—"Oh! Sir, I have just been moving my Lord upon your business." "Yes," says one who happened to be by at the time he received the slap on the face, "I am witness that he moved my Lord, and you may be convinced of it yourself, if you only observe how red his ears are."

#### PRINCELY SWINDLING.

The town of Friburg, in Switzerland, was under the dominion of the House of Austria. After the confederate free Cantons had become powerful and respectable, the Friburgers on various occasions showed such a disposition to join with them, that the Duke of Austria was convinced he could not long retain his sovereignty

over them. He therefore sent his master of the household to the town, who gave out that he shortly expected the Duke himself, on which account he desired the inhabitants to lend all their plate, gold and silver ornaments, jewels, &c. in order to decorate the town-house for his reception. These articles he took care clandestinely to convey out of the territory. At length the day fixed for the Duke's arrival being come, the master of the household, with his train, and a number of the principal citizens, rode out to meet him. They proceeded further and further, but no Duke appeared; at last, however, they met a detachment of troopers, who opened their ranks, and received the household-officer and his party under their protection. He then turned about, and, addressing himself to the Friburgers, coolly told them, "that it had been for some time perceived that they were disposed to throw off their allegiance to their prince in confidence of the protection of the Cantons; that it was just the prince should receive some emolument from them before they executed this design—therefore he had made bold to carry off the goods he had borrowed of them." So saying, he rode off, leaving the deluded Friburgers in a state of ludicrous surprize and mortification.

#### TWO SINGULAR PASSAGES IN ARIOSTO.

The first of these is an instance of that kind of figure for which I do not know a proper term, in which great expectations raised by the poet, end in what Shakespear calls "a most lame and impotent conclusion." He commences the 12th canto of Orlando Furioso with saying, in very lofty verse, "that Ceres, when, on her return from the valley of Ida to mount Etna, she found her daughter missing, after tearing her hair, cheeks, and eyes, plucked up two pines, and kindling them with unquenchable fire, carried them with her in her car drawn by serpents, and searched through woods, plains, mountains, vallies, streams, lakes, land and sea, and at length in the depth of Tartarus, for her lost daughter. Now (says he) if Orlando had equalled Ceres as much in power as in desire, he would also have sought Angelica through woods, plains, hills, vallies, &c. &c. but not having the chariot and dragons, he went seeking her as well as he could."

Ma poi che'l carro, e i draghi non avea,  
La già cercando al meglio che potea.

The other is in the 35th canto, where St. John relates to Astolfo in the moon the praises of poets and historians; observing, that the fame of great men is en-

fully owing to them, who not only transmitted to posterity their real actions, but represented them in colours more favourable than the truth. "Æneas (says he) was not so pious, Achilles so strong, nor Hector so valiant, as fame reports, and thousands might be justly preferred to them, but the rich presents bestowed by their descendants on writers have given them their honours. Homer has described Agamemnon as victorious, and the Trojans as cowardly, and has made Penelope a model of chastity; whereas the truth was, that the Greeks were routed, the Trojans victors, and Penelope a whore.—

Augustus was not the virtuous and clement prince that Virgil paints him, and perhaps Nero would have appeared as good as he, if he had got the writers on his side." After these and other instances, St. John goes on to say, " You need not wonder that I speak in honour of writers, for I was a writer myself upon earth; and I have obtained a reward superior to all others; and it well became Christ, whom I praised, to repay me so nobly."

E ben convenne al mio lodato Christo  
Rendermi guiderdon di si gran forte.

What could Ariosto mean?

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT of the celebrated COMMODORE PAUL JONES, translated from a MANUSCRIPT written by himself.

AT the commencement of the American war (during the year 1775), I was employed to fit out the little squadron, which the Congress had placed under Commodore Hopkins, who was appointed to the command of all the armed vessels appertaining to America; and I hoisted, with my own hands, the American flag, on board the Alfred, which was then displayed for the first time.

I, at the same time, acquainted Mr. Hewes, a Member of Congress, and my particular friend, with a project for seizing on the Island of St. Helena, by means of our little squadron, which would have infallibly rendered us masters of part of the homeward-bound East India fleet; and as the Congress, at that time, proposed to appropriate two-thirds of the prizes to itself, they would have thus been furnished with the means of carrying on the war during several years: but an event of a more pressing nature prevented this scheme from being carried into execution.

The cruelties and vexations at that time exercised by Lord Dunmore, in Virginia, determined the Congress to detach the squadron against him; but Mr. Hopkins displayed neither zeal nor talents upon this occasion, and lost so much time that his squadron was frozen in the Delaware.

After a delay of two months, the squadron was at length disengaged, and set sail for New Providence, the principal of the Bahama Islands. There we found a large

quantity of artillery, mortars, and other implements of warfare, of which we stood greatly in want in America; and I had the good fortune to render myself extremely useful to the Commodore, who was but little acquainted with military operations. It was to me he was indebted for the plan adopted by him when the squadron came in sight of New Providence, and I also undertook to moor the squadron in a proper birth to execute our enterprise.

On our return from New Providence, we took two armed vessels, one of which was loaded with bombs, and fell in, near Rhode Island, with an English man of war, called the Glasgow, carrying twenty-four guns; but, notwithstanding our superiority, both in point of force and sailing, the commander in chief suffered her to escape, after having many men killed and wounded, both on board the Alfred and the Cabot.

The squadron now entered the port of New London, in Connecticut; and Hopkins, on receiving intelligence that the English frigates had been driven from Newport, took advantage of the darkness of the night to repair to Rhode Island.

A council of war having dismissed the captain of the Providence, one of the ships of the squadron; the Commodore gave me orders in writing to take the command of her, and to escort some troops that were proceeding from Rhode Island to New York, with a view of serving under General Washington. After this, I received instructions to escort a convoy of artillery from Rhode Island to New York, for the defence of which it was destined. On this occasion, I had two different engagements,

gagements with the Cerberus frigate; the first for the protection of the vessels under my command, and the second for the preservation of a vessel from St. Domingo, laden with naval stores for the Congress. In the course of my service between Boston and New York, I had also many actions with ships of war under the command of Lord Howe; but on these, as on former occasions, I was enabled to preserve my convoy, and I at length arrived safe in the Delaware, August 1, 1776.

On the eighth of the same month, the President of the Congress presented me, in person, with the commission of Captain in the Marine of the United States; this was the first granted by Congress since the declaration of independence, which took place on the 4th of July of that same year.

Orders had been given for the construction of thirteen frigates; but, as none of them were yet ready, I proceeded to sea alone, on board the Providence, which was a vessel of but small force, as she carried no more than seventy men, and twelve small cannon. When in the neighbourhood of Bermudas, we fell in with the Solebay, and her convoy, from Charlestown; she was a thirty-two-gun frigate, and formed part of the squadron under Admiral Parker. I was of course desirous of avoiding an engagement with such superior force; but, as my officers and men insisted that it was the Jamaica fleet, and, as it was necessary to command by means of persuasion at this epoch of the war, the result was a serious engagement during six hours, which, towards the close, was carried on within pistol shot. A desperate manœuvre was the sole resource left me; I attempted this, it succeeded, and I was fortunate enough to disengage myself.

A short time after this, I took several prizes, and then sailed towards the coast of Nova Scotia, on purpose to destroy the whale and cod fisheries in that neighbourhood. When near Sable Island, we fell in with the Milford frigate, carrying thirty-two guns, with which it was impossible to avoid an engagement. A cannonade accordingly took place, from ten o'clock in the morning until sun-set; but the engagement was neither so close nor so hot as that with the Solebay, and I at length escaped by passing through the flats, and entered a little harbour next day, where I destroyed the fishery and vessels.

After this, I set sail for *Ile Madame*,

where I made two descents, at the same time destroying the fisheries, and burning all the vessels I could not carry away with me. Having accomplished this, I returned to Rhode Island, after an absence of six weeks and five days from the Delaware; during this interval I had taken sixteen prizes, without including those destroyed.

The commander in chief, who had remained all this time in harbour, now adopted a plan proposed by me, and which consisted,

1. In the destruction of the enemy's fisheries at *Ile Royale*; and
2. Of restoring to liberty more than 300 American prisoners detained there in the coal mines. Three vessels were destined for this service, the Alfred, the Hampden, and the Providence; but the Hampden having received considerable damage in consequence of running on a rock, could not accompany me. I, however, embarked on board the Alfred, and, taking the Providence by way of consort, I set sail, and on the 2d of November, 1776, made prize of a vessel from Liverpool, and soon after the Mellish, a large armed vessel, having two British naval officers on board, and a captain belonging to the land service, with a company of soldiers. This ship was carrying ten thousand complete sets of uniform to Canada, for the army posted there under the orders of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne.

The Providence having now left the Alfred during the night, without the least pretext whatever, I remained alone, and that too during the stormy season, on the enemy's coast; but, notwithstanding this, and that I was also greatly embarrassed with my prisoners, I resolved not to renounce my project. I accordingly effected a descent, destroyed a transport of great value, and also burned the magazines and buildings destined for the whale and cod fishery.

In addition to this, I took three transports and a vessel laden with ling and furs, near *Ile Royale*; these prizes were escorted by the Flora frigate, which happened to be at a small distance, but which was concealed from us by a fog. Having taken a privateer from Liverpool, mounting sixteen guns, in the course of next day, I instantly returned with my prizes towards the United States; but, when in the latitude of Boston, fell in with the Milford frigate, which I unwillingly engaged. Towards night, however, I placed the Alfred between the enemy and my prizes, and having given the necessary instructions to the latter, to make for the nearest

nearest port, I changed my course, set up lights, and by this stratagem saved the vessels I had captured, as the frigate continued in chase of me. Next day, I myself was fortunate enough to escape, after a very serious action, which was not terminated until dark, and even then in consequence of a hard gale of wind.

Having returned to Boston, December 10, 1776, the intelligence of the uniforms taken on board the *Mellish* re-animated the courage of the army under General Washington, which at that period happened to be almost destitute of clothing. Let me add also, that this unexpected succour contributed not a little to the success of the affair at Trenton against the Hessians, which took place immediately after my arrival.

I now paid out of my own purse the wages due to the crews of the *Alfred* and the *Providence*, and lent the rest of my money to the Congress. That assembly transmitted me orders from Philadelphia, on the 5th of February, to undertake a secret expedition of great importance, the design of which was, to lay the island of St. Christopher, and the north side of Jamaica, under contribution; after which we were to attack Pensacola. This project was first conceived by me, and then communicated to Mr. Morris, afterwards Minister of Finance; but such was the jealousy of Hopkins, the Commander in Chief, that it was never carried into execution. He was, however, soon after suspended, and then dismissed from the service.

The season being now too far advanced for the execution of the scheme in the West Indies, myself and crew received orders to remove on board the *Amphytrite*, a French vessel, destined to sail from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to France, whence we were to pass into Holland, and take possession of the *Indienne*, a large frigate, constructing there for the Congress; some difficulties, however, ensued, and I was ordered to prepare the *Ranger*, a vessel mounting eighteen guns.

When General Burgoyne and his army were obliged to surrender at Saratoga, it was I who was the first to carry this interesting intelligence to Nantes, whither I arrived on the 2d of December, 1777. In the course of my voyage, I took two prizes, forming part of a convoy from the Mediterranean, under the protection of the *Invincible*, a seventy-four-gun ship, under the guns of which one of them was taken.

In the month of January, 1778, I repaired to Paris, to make the necessary arrangements with the American ministers,

relative to the equipment of the *Indienne*; but, as the recent intelligence relative to the capture of Burgoyne had determined the court of France to recognize the independence of America by means of a treaty of alliance, and as the English ambassador at the Hague, in consequence of obtaining possession of the papers of an American agent, found that the *Indienne* was the property of Congress, I acquiesced in the opinion of the American ministers; and it was determined to cede the property to his Most Christian Majesty, this being the most likely method of preserving the property.

I then returned on board the *Ranger*, and, as I had received information from America, relative to the force and stations of the English fleet in that quarter, I immediately transmitted a letter to Mr. Deane, one of the American ministers at Paris, communicating the plan of an expedition with a squadron of 10 sail of the line, a few frigates, and a small body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's naval power acting against the United States. This scheme was not adopted until it was too late, and then it of course became impracticable.

In the mean time I took several American vessels under my convoy, from Nantes to the Bay of Quiberon, where M. la Motte Piquet was lying at anchor with six sail of the line, a few frigates, and several merchantmen, which he was to take under his protection to the westward of Cape Finisterre. M. de la Fayette was on board this fleet, which was provided with cloathing, ammunition, and military stores for America.

I reached the Bay, February 13, 1778, and sent to demand of the Admiral, if he would return my salute; and this compliment was immediately agreed to by that brave officer, although neither he nor I knew at that period, that a treaty of alliance had been signed between France and America seven days before. This was the first salute received by the American flag from any power, and occasioned much dispute in the English Parliament.

I now set sail from the Bay of Quiberon to Brest, but did not enter the road; on the contrary, I anchored at Cammeret, where I was detained by contrary winds until the French ambassador at the Court of St. James's, had announced the treaty lately concluded between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States.

On this, I immediately sailed into Brest water, and saluted the Count D'Orvilliers, who returned the salute, and received me with

with all the honours due to an admiral, on board his flag-ship, *La Bretagne*.

In the month of February, 1776, the Parliament of England had authorized George III. to treat all the Americans taken at sea, with arms in their hands, as traitors, pirates, and felons: this, more than any other circumstance, rendered me the declared enemy of Great Britain. From the very commencement of the war, an exchange of prisoners had taken place between General Washington and the commanders of the enemy's army; notwithstanding the haughty conduct of Great Britain, she was obliged to submit to this arrangement, and consider the American soldiers as prisoners of war. It was, however, an atrocious crime to act against her by sea; and England, on this occasion, perpetrated anew all the cruelties on America, which she had lavished on Scotland in 1745. A ferocious and vindictive people would have rejoiced to have seen the American sailors cut down from the gibbet while yet alive, their breasts opened with a knife, and their yet palpitating hearts thrown into the flames! If they did not dare to attempt this, they, however, shut up a number of citizens of the United States in the English prisons during five whole years, where they suffered all the horrors proceeding from cold, hunger, and every sort of maltreatment. Some of these unfortunates were sold on the coast of Africa, while others were transported to the West Indies. The firmness with which these martyrs of liberty supported their hard lot, is wholly unexampled; for they preferred every kind of persecution to serving on board the English navy.

Indignant at the barbarous treatment experienced by the Americans, I determined to make a grand effort in their behalf, with a view of stopping the barbarous proceedings of the English in Europe, as well as on the Western Continent, in the latter of which they set fire to their houses, destroyed their property, and burned and destroyed whole towns. I accordingly determined, by way of retaliation, to effect a descent on some part of England, with a view of destroying the shipping. It was also my intention to make some person of distinction prisoner, whom I resolved to detain as a hostage for the security of, and in order to exchange with, the American prisoners in England.

Admiral D'Orvilliers, to whom I communicated this project, offered to procure for me a captain's commission in the French marine, that, in case I met with

any disaster, I might claim the protection of his Most Christian Majesty; but, however advantageous this was, I determined to decline the acceptance, because, in the first place, I was not authorised by Congress to change my flag; and, in the second, such a conduct might have rendered my attachment to America suspected.

I accordingly sailed from Brest, and advanced towards Ireland, neglecting the capture of a number of vessels within my reach, as I did not wish to diminish the strength of my crew. Near to the entrance into Carrickfergus, I, however, seized on a fishing-boat, manned with six persons, who proved to be pilots. The Drake, a twenty-gun ship, happened to be then in the road, and even within sight, and I imagined it possible to obtain possession of her by surprise during the night. With this view, I immediately gave orders for making the necessary preparations; but the mate, who had drank too much brandy, did not let go the anchor according to orders, which prevented the Ranger from *running foul* of the Drake, according to my intentions. As I had reason to believe, that my appearance had not hitherto given any alarm, I deemed it prudent to cut my cable, and return into St. George's Channel. I remained there, buffeted about by the winds, during three days, until the weather having become more favourable, I determined a second time to attempt a descent; this project, however, greatly alarmed my lieutenants; they were poor, they said, and their object was gain, not honour; they accordingly excited disaffection among the ship's company, by persuading them that they had a right to determine, whether the measures adopted by me were well-concerted or not.

I happened to be at this period within sight of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Solway Frith. This is a considerable harbour, in which there then were about 400 sail, some of them vessels of 250 tons burthen; and I had determined to take advantage of the ebb-tide, when the shipping was dry, to destroy them. To effect this, it was necessary to land about midnight, with a party of determined men, and seize on a fort and a battery, which defended the port. My two lieutenants, being averse to the enterprise, and yet being unwilling to discover their true motives, feigned illness. On this I determined to take the command in person, and with much difficulty prevailed on thirty volunteers to follow me.

With this handful of men, and two small boats, I quitted the Ranger, at ele-

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ten o'clock at night, and rowed towards the harbour; but, it being farther off than we imagined, and the tide against us, day broke before we had effected a landing.

I now sent the smallest of the boats towards the northern side of the harbour to set fire to the vessels, while I myself advanced with the other to the south, to take possession of the fort and battery, the first of which was taken by assault, I myself being the first to enter it through one of the embrasures. We then nailed up the thirty-six cannon mounted on the batteries, and advanced towards the south, with a view of burning all the vessels, when, to my infinite astonishment, I beheld the other boat returning, without having done anything.

On this, I deemed it best to unite my forces, with a view of effecting, at least, some part of our enterprise. In short, we set fire to some of the vessels, and it soon burned with great fierceness, and began to communicate; but, as it was now eight o'clock in the morning, and the inhabitants began to approach near us in crowds, I could no longer defer my retreat, which was made in good order. On my return on board the Ranger, the wind being favourable, I set sail for the coast of Scotland. It was my intention to take the Earl of Selkirk prisoner, and detain his Lordship as a hostage, in conformity to the project already mentioned. It was with this view, that about noon of the same day I landed on that nobleman's estate, with two officers and a few men. In the course of our progress, I fell in with some of the inhabitants, who, taking me for an Englishman, observed, that Lord Selkirk was then in London, but that her ladyship and several ladies were at the Castle.

On this, I determined to return: but such moderate conduct was not conformable to the wishes of my people, who were disposed to pillage, burn, and destroy every thing, in imitation of the conduct of the English towards the Americans. Although I was not disposed to copy such horrid proceedings, more especially when a lady was in question; it was yet necessary to recur to such means as should satisfy their cupidity, and, at the same time, provide for Lady Selkirk's safety. It immediately appeared to me, to be the most proper mode to give orders to the two officers to repair to the Castle with the men, who were to remain on the outside under arms, while they themselves entered alone. They were then instructed to enter, and demand the family plate, in a polite man-

ner, accepting whatever was offered to them, and then to return, without making any farther inquiries, or attempting to search for more.

I was punctually obeyed; the plate was delivered; Lady Selkirk herself observed to the officers, that she was exceedingly sensible of my moderation; she even intimated a wish to repair to the shore, although a mile distant from her residence, in order to invite me to dinner; but the officers would not allow her ladyship to take so much trouble.

Next day, April 24, 1778, I prepared to return to Carrickfergus, to attack the Drake in open day; but the lieutenants were averse to the project, and the crew of the Ranger became so mutinous, that I ran no small risk of being either killed or thrown into the sea; and but two days before, I was on the point of being abandoned, and left a-shore at Whitehaven.

In the mean time, the captain of the Drake sloop of war, having been informed of our descent at Whitehaven, prepared to attack us; and, while every thing was getting ready, he dispatched an officer on board his boat, with a spy-glass, in order to reconnoitre the Ranger. On this, I immediately masked my guns, kept my men out of sight, and disguised the vessel in such a manner as to resemble a merchantman; in consequence of this, the crew of the boat were deceived and taken. This trifling success produced the effects of enchantment on my sailors, who were no longer averse from giving her battle.

The Drake, having fired some cannon to recall her boat, hoisted her anchor, and came out, attended by a number of yachts and pleasure-boats, with ladies and gentlemen on board: but, when the engagement became serious, they thought proper to withdraw to a respectful distance.

No sooner did the enemy make his appearance, than I *lay to*, determined not to engage until she came within pistol-shot. The engagement was accordingly sustained with great vivacity on both sides, during an hour and five minutes, when, the captain and lieutenant being both mortally wounded, the English flag was lowered, and I took possession of her. I regretted greatly the death of these brave men, and committed them to the ocean with all the honours due to their valour. I, at the same time, dismissed the six fishermen, whom I have before mentioned, whose loss I repaired, and whose services I recompensed out of my own purse.

The Drake was greatly damaged in her

masts and tackling, and lost forty-two men either killed or wounded during the action. I had also taken several other prizes; but, as my compliment of men had only amounted to 123, I retained no more than two of them, which arrived in safety at Brest, where I myself anchored with the Ranger and Drake, on the 7th of May, after an absence of twenty-eight days, during which I had taken upwards of 200 prisoners. This expedition was of great disservice to great Britain, as she was not only obliged to fortify her ports, but also to permit the arming of the Irish volunteers, as Lord Mountmorris demonstrated in a speech in Parliament.

At the time I had been obliged to permit my people to take Lady Selkirk's plate, I determined to redeem it out of my own funds the moment it should be sold, and restore it to the family. Accordingly, on my arrival at Brest, I instantly dispatched a most pathetic letter to her ladyship, in which I detailed the motives of my expedition, and the cruel necessity I was under, in consequence of the conduct of the English in America, to inflict the punishment of retaliation. This was sent open to the postmaster-general, that it might be shewn to the King of England and his ministers, and the Court of St. James's was at length obliged to renounce the sanguinary act of its Parliament, and exchange those very Americans whom they called traitors, pirates, and felons, against the prisoners of war, whom I had taken and carried to France.

During the course of the war, I found it impossible to restore the plate belonging to the Selkirk family; I, however, purchased it at a great price, and at length found means to send it by land from l'Orient to Calais, by means of M. de Calonne, who transmitted me a very flattering letter on the occasion; in short, I at length received a very flattering letter from the Earl of Selkirk, acknowledging the receipt of it.

I had no sooner arrived at Brest, than Admiral the Count D'Orvilliers transmitted an account of my expedition to the Minister of the Marine, in consequence of which it was intimated to Dr. Franklin, that his Majesty was desirous I should repair to Versailles, as he was resolved to employ me on a secret expedition, for which purpose he would give me the *Indienne*, with some other frigates, with troops, &c. for the purpose of effecting a descent. I was instantly informed of this by the ambassador, who observed to me, at the same time, that this must be

considered as a profound secret, it being of so important a nature, that it had been deemed proper to withhold a communication of it even to his colleagues.

M. de Sartine received me with the most distinguished politeness, making me, at the same time, the most flattering promises; and the Prince de Nassau was sent into Holland to give instructions for the necessary arrangements for arming and equipping the frigate intended for me. But, in a short time after this, hostilities took place between France and England, in consequence of the action with *La Belle Poule*. This not a little embarrassed the Minister of the Marine, and the difficulty was not diminished by the intelligence brought by the Prince, who asserted that the Dutch would not permit the *Indienne* to be equipped.

As M. de Sartine had written to the three American ministers, and obtained their consent for my remaining in Europe, I offered to serve on board of the grand fleet; I also communicated several plans for crippling the power of England, such as that of destroying her trade and settlements on the coast of Africa, and in Hudson's Bay; of annihilating their fisheries in Newfoundland; intercepting their East and West India, and, above all, the Baltic, fleet, which was escorted by a single frigate, as I learned by certain information from England. The Minister adopted the last of these plans, and I accordingly repaired to Brest, to take the command of one of the frigates of that port, with two others, and a cutter, &c. then at St. Maloes; but I found on my arrival, that the Admiral had appointed a French officer to the vessel in question, and as there was not a single moment to be lost, the senior officer of the frigates at St. Maloes was dispatched against the Baltic fleet, which he missed, by not steering sufficiently near to the coast of England to intercept it.

Being greatly disgusted with a series of delays, that ensued during nine months, I at length repaired to Versailles, with an intention of returning to America, if I should not immediately obtain a command; for I recollect the saying of Old Richard, "If you wish that your affairs should be prosperous, superintend them in person," &c. This induced me to promise, that if the Minister should at length comply with my request, I should call my own ship "Old Richard."

Accordingly, on obtaining *Le Duras*, until a better vessel could be procured, I called her ————— She was a very small and very old and infirm vessel, that had

had made four voyages to the East Indies. As proper guns could not be procured at l'Orient, where the \_\_\_\_\_ lay, I repaired, first to Bourdeaux, and then to Angoulême, where I made a contract for such as I wanted. On my return, I found that the Marquis de la Fayette, who had returned from America, was desirous to join me in the expedition, it being intended that he should command a body of land-forces, he having obtained the King's command for that purpose.

While the necessary arrangements were making at court, a naval commissary purchased at Nantes a merchantman, called *La Pallas*, of thirty-two eight-pounders, and a brig, named *La Vengeance*, of twelve three-pounders; but neither of them was calculated for war: to these was added *Le Cerf*, a very fine cutter belonging to the royal navy, carrying eighteen nine-pounders; with the *Alliance*, a new frigate, belonging to the United States; but, as the guns had not as yet arrived from Angoulême, *The Good Man Richard* was armed from an old battery of twelve-pounders, and, as the expedition was intended against the enemy's ports, I mounted six old eighteen-pounders in the gun-room, so that she might, in some measure, be called a forty-gun ship. As it was found impossible to procure a sufficient number of American sailors, I determined to supply the deficiency by enrolling English ones, who happened to be prisoners of war in France; and, in addition to these, a certain number of peasants was levied, so that we may be said to have had as bad a crew as was ever shipped on board any vessel. I was given to understand, however, that the *chosen body of troops*, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, would serve as a guarantee for their good conduct; but, no sooner was the little squadron ready, than I received a letter from the Marquis, intimating that, the object of the expedition having been divulged at Paris, the King had issued orders to prevent the embarkation of the troops, in consequence of which he had joined his regiment.

Thus the project, which was no less than that of putting Liverpool, the second town in England, under contribution, failed, in consequence of having been indiscreetly communicated to \*\*\*\*\*

I ought also to remark, that, according to the first arrangement, my little squadron was to have been joined by two fire-ships, and 500 men of Walsh's Irish regiment; but the minister did not keep his word, for he neither procured for me

the fire-ships, nor the soldiers, so that it became impossible for me to fulfil the plan I had concerted, although it was still more important than that of seizing on Liverpool.

I now received orders to escort a fleet of transports and merchantmen from l'Orient, destined for different ports, between that and Bourdeaux; and after that, I was to chase away the English cruisers from the Bay of Biscay, and then to return for further orders.

After executing this commission, on my representing how necessary it was to make a diversion in favour of the Count D'Orvilliers, then cruising in the Channel, with sixty-six ships of the line, I received a *carte blanche*, during six weeks, without any other restriction than that of repairing to the Texel, by the 1st of October. By this time, I received intimation from England, that eight East India-men were soon expected on the coast of Ireland, near to Limerick. This was an object of great attention: and as there were two privateers at Port l'Orient ready for sea, *Le Monsieur* of forty guns, and *Le Granville* of fourteen, the captains of which offered to place themselves under my orders; I accepted the proposition. But the French commissary who superintended the naval department, acted with great impropriety on this, as well as on many former, occasions.

The little squadron, at length, set sail from the road of Groays, on the 14th of August, 1779; but we had no sooner proceeded to the north of the mouth of the Channel, than *Le Monsieur* and *Le Granville* abandoned me during the night, and *Le Cerf* soon after imitated their conduct. I was extremely anxious to cruise for a fortnight in the latitude of Limerick: but the Captain of the *Alliance*, after objecting to this, also left me during the night; and as I had now with me only the *Pallas* and the *Vengeance*, I was obliged to renounce my original intentions.

I took two prizes on the coast of Ireland; and, within sight of Scotland, came up with and seized two privateers, of twenty-two guns each, which, with a brigantine, I sent to Bergen in Norway, according to the orders I had received from Dr. Franklin: these prizes, however, were restored to the English by the King of Denmark.

When I entered the North Sea, I captured several vessels, and learned by my prisoners, as well as by the newspapers, that the capital of Scotland and the Port of Leith were left totally defenceless. I

also understood at the same time, that my information relative to the eight Indians was correct ; they having entered Limerick three days after I had been obliged to leave the neighbourhood of that port.

As there were only a twenty-gun ship and two cutters in Leith Road, I deemed it practicable to lay these two places under contribution. I had indeed no other force to execute this project, than the Richard, the Pallas, and the Vengeance ; but I well knew, that, in order to perform a brilliant action, it is not always necessary to possess great means. I therefore held out the prospect of great booty to the captains under my command ; and, as to myself, I was satisfied with the idea of making a diversion in favour of the Count D'Orvilliers, who was then in the Channel.

I now distributed red cloaths to my men, and put some of them on board the prizes, so as to give them the appearance of transports full of troops. All the necessary arrangements were also taken to carry the enterprise into execution : but, about a quarter of an hour before the descent was to have been made, a sudden tempest arose, and drove me out of the Forth, or Edinburgh Frith, and so violent was the storm that one of my prizes was lost.

This did not, however, deter me, notwithstanding the smallness of my forces, from forming different enterprizes of a similar nature : but I could not induce the Captains of the Pallas and Vengeance to second my views. I was therefore obliged to content myself with spreading alarm on the coast, and destroying the shipping, which I did as far as Hull.

On the morning of the 23d of September, while I was cruising in the latitude of Flamborough Head, which I had appointed as a place of rendezvous for my little squadron, and where I hoped to be rejoined by the Alliance and *Le Cerf*, and also to fall in with the Baltic fleet ; this convoy accordingly appeared, at a time when I had been abandoned by several of my consorts, had lost two boats, with their crews, who had run away on the coast of Ireland, and when a third, with eighteen men on board, was in chase of a merchantman to the windward, leaving me with a scanty crew, and only a single Lieutenant, and some inferior officers, on board.

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon that the Baltic fleet appeared in view ; I then happened to have the wind at it, and was about two leagues distant

from the coast of England. I learned from my prisoners, that the convoy was escorted by the Serapis, a new vessel, that could mount fifty-six guns but then carried only forty-four, on two decks, the lower battery carrying eighteen-pounders, and the Countess of Scarborough, a new twenty-two gun ship.

We were no sooner descried than the armed vessels stood out to sea, while the trade took refuge under the cannon of Scarborough Castle.

As there was but little wind, I could not come up with the enemy before night. The moon did not rise until eight, and at the close of day the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough tacked and stood in for the fortress. I was lucky enough to discover this manœuvre by means of my night-glass, without which I should have remained in ignorance of it. On this I immediately altered my course six points, with a view of cutting off the enemy ; which was no sooner perceived by the Pallas, than it was supposed my crew had mutinied, which induced her captain to *ba-wyl bis wind*, and stand out to sea while the Alliance *lay to*, to windward, at a considerable distance ; and, as the captain of this vessel had never paid any attention whatever to the signals of the Richard since her leaving France ; I was obliged to run all risks, and enter into action with the Richard only, to prevent the enemy's escape.

I accordingly began the engagement at seven o'clock at night, within pistol-shot of the Serapis, and sustained the brunt of it for nearly a whole hour at that distance, exposed, not only to her fire, but also to that of the Countess of Scarborough, which raked the Richard, by means of the broadsides she fired into her stern.

It ought to be here remarked, that the Richard, properly speaking, was only a thirty-four-gun frigate, carrying only twelve-pounders : but six eighteen-pounders had been placed in the gun-room, in case of being obliged to recur to a cannonade in an enemy's harbour. The sea being very calm during the engagement, I hoped to be able to derive great advantage from this circumstance ; but, instead of this, they burst at the commencement of the action, and the officers and men posted at this service, and who were selected as the best of the whole crew, were either killed, wounded, or affrighted to such a degree, that none of them were of any service during the rest of the engagement.

In this unfortunate extremity, having

to contend with three times my own strength, the Richard being in imminent danger of going to the bottom, and her guns being no longer in a condition to return the enemy's fire, I had recourse to a dangerous expedient, to grapple with the Serapis, in order, on the one hand, to render her superiority useless, and, on the other, to cover ourselves from the fire of her consort. This manœuvre succeeded most admirably, and I fastened the Serapis, with my own hands, to the Richard. On this, the Captain of the Countess of Scarborough, who was a natural son of the Duke of Northumberland, conducted himself like a man of sense, and from that moment ceased to fire upon us, well knowing that he must at the same time damage the Serapis.

That vessel being to windward at the moment we had grappled, instantly dropped her anchor, hoping by this to disengage herself from us; but this did not answer her expectations, and the engagement, from that moment, consisted of the discharge of great guns, swivels, musquetry, and grenades. The English, at first, testified a desire to board the Richard, but they no sooner saw the danger than they desisted. The enemy, however, possessed the advantage of their two batteries, besides the guns on their forecastle and quarter-deck, while our cannon were either burst or abandoned, excepting four pieces on the forecastle, which were also relinquished during some minutes. Mr. Meafe, the officer who commanded these guns, had been dangerously wounded on the head, and having, at that period, no greater object to occupy my attention, I myself took his post. A few sailors came to my assistance of their own accord, and served the two guns next to the enemy with surprising courage and address. A short time after this, I received sufficient assistance to be able to remove one of the forecastle guns from the opposite side; but we had not strength sufficient to remove the other, so that we could only bring three to bear upon the enemy during the remainder of the action.

The moon, which, as I have already observed, rose at eight, beheld the two vessels surrounded by flame, in consequence of the explosion of the cannon. It so happened at this period, that the main-mast of the Serapis, which was painted yellow, appeared extremely distinct, so as to form an excellent mark; on this, I pointed one of my guns at it, taking care to *ram home* the shot. In the mean time, the two other pieces were admirably served against the

— and swept its forecastle, by means of an oblique fire. The *tops* also seconded us bravely, by means of musquetry and swivels, and also threw a multitude of grenades so as greatly to annoy the enemy. By these means they were driven from their quarters, notwithstanding their superiority in point of men and artillery.

The Captain of the Serapis, after consulting with his officers, resolved to strike; but an unlucky accident, which occurred on board the Richard, prevented this: a bullet having destroyed one of the pumps, the carpenter was seized with a panic, and told the gunner, and another petty officer, that we were sinking. Some one observed at the same time, that both I and the lieutenant were killed; in consequence of which the gunner, considering himself as commanding officer, ran instantly to the quarter-deck, in order to hawl down the American colours, which he would have actually hawled down, had not the flag-staff been carried away at the time the Richard grappled with the Serapis.

The captain, on hearing the gunner express his wishes to surrender, in consequence of his supposing that we were sinking, instantly addressed himself to me, and exclaimed, "Do you ask for quarter?—Do you ask for quarter?" I was so occupied, at this period, in serving the three pieces of cannon on the forecastle, that I remained totally ignorant of what had occurred on deck; I replied, however, "I do not dream of surrendering, but I am determined to make you strike!"

The English commander, however, conceived some faint hopes, in consequence of what had been said, that the Richard was actually sinking; but when he perceived that her fire did not diminish, he immediately ordered his men from the forecastle, where they were too much exposed, and stationed them below, where they kept up such a tremendous discharge against the Serapis, that it at once indicated vengeance and despair.

It has already been observed, that when I commenced the action, the Pallas was at a great distance to windward, while the Alliance lay to in the same position. When the Captain of the former perceived that the engagement took place, he spoke to his consort; but they lost a great deal of time, and it was not until now, that they came within gun-shot of the Countess of Scarborough, and a kind of running fight took place between the latter and the Pallas. The Alliance followed them, and, on passing us, fired a broadside, which, as we were closely en-

gaged with the enemy, did more harm to them than to us.

The battle still continued with uncommon ardour between us and the enemy, whose —— or burned, and her main-mast cut away, by degrees, by our bullets; while the heavier metal of the Serapis drove in one of the sides of my ship, and met with little or no resistance. In short, our helm was rendered useless, and the poop was only supported by an old and shattered piece of timber, which alone prevented it from giving way.

At length, after a short engagement, the Countess of Scarborough surrendered to the Pallas; it was then that the Captain of the latter asked the Commander of the Alliance, "Whether he would take charge of the prize, or sail and give succour to the Commodore?" On this, the Alliance began to stand backwards and forwards under her topsails, until, having got to the windward, she came down, and discharged a second broadside against the fore-part of the Serapis, and the hind-part of the Richard. On this I and several other persons begged for God's sake, that they would cease firing, and send a few men on board of us: but he disobeyed, and fired another broadside as he passed along; after which he kept at a most respectful distance, and took great care not to expose himself during the remainder of the action, without receiving a single shot, or having a man wounded during the whole engagement.

The idea that we were sinking had taken such possession of the armourer's mind, that he actually opened the scuttles, and made all the prisoners, to the number of a hundred, sally forth, in opposition to my reiterated orders. This event might have proved fatal, had I not taken advantage of their affright to station them at the pumps, where they displayed surprising zeal, appearing actually to forget their captivity; for there was nothing to prevent their going on board the Serapis; or, it was in their power to put an end to the engagement in an instant, by either killing me, or throwing me into the sea.

As our three quarter-deck guns continued to play, without interruption, on the enemy, raked her hinder parts, and damaged her mast in such a manner, that it was only supported from falling by the yards of our ship, while the tops poured in a continual discharge; the fire of the English began to deaden in such a manner as to bereave them of all hope of success.

A circumstance, however, occurred, that contributed not a little to the victory

of the Richard: this was the extraordinary intrepidity and presence of mind of a Scotch sailor, posted in the main-top: this brave fellow, of his own accord, seized a lighted match, and a basket of hand-grenades, with which he advanced along the main-yard, until he had arrived exactly above the enemy's deck. As the flames of their parapets and shrouds, added to the light of the moon, enabled him to distinguish objects; the moment he perceived two or three persons assembled together, he instantly discharged a hand-grenade among them; he had even address enough to drop several through their scuttles, and one of them set fire to the cartridge of an eighteen pounder belonging to the lower deck, the discharge of which scorched several of the crew.

On this, the Captain of the Serapis came upon the quarter-deck, lowered his flag, and asked for quarter, at the very moment his main-mast had fallen into the sea. He then came on board with his officers, and presented me with his sword. While this was transacting, eight or ten men belonging to the Richard seized on the Serapis's shallop, which had been at anchor during the engagement, and made off.

It was more than eleven o'clock when the battle ended; it had consequently lasted more than four hours. My ship had no more than 322 men, good, bad, and indifferent, on board, at the commencement of the engagement; and the sixty of these, posted in the gun-room when the gun burst, having been of no further service during the action, could not be properly considered as forming part of the crew opposed to the Serapis, which had received a supply of English sailors while in Denmark; and it appeared indeed by the muster-roll, that there were upwards of 400 on board of her, when the first gun was fired. Her superiority was still more considerable in respect to guns, without mentioning her greater weight of metal, which surpassed ours beyond all comparison. Thus, setting aside the damage done by the Countess of Scarborough, during the fore-part of the action, and also by the three broadsides from the Alliance, it will be easy to form a due judgment of the combat between the Richard and the Serapis, and set a proper value on a victory obtained over a force so greatly superior, after such a long, bloody, and close engagement.

The Vengeance, a corvette, mounting twelve three-pounders, and the boat belonging to the pilot, with my second lieutenant,

tenant, another officer, and ten men, would have been of singular service, either in pursuing and capturing the convoy, or by reinforcing me: but, strange as it may appear, the fact is, that they remained all this time mere spectators of the action, in which they took no interest, keeping themselves to windward, and out of all danger; while, on the other hand, the conduct of the Alliance had, at least the appearance of proceeding from a principle worse than ignorance or insubordination.

It must appear clear, from what has been already said, that if the enemy's ports were not annoyed, the Baltic fleet taken, and the eight Indiamen seized, the blame did not lie with me.

It is but justice, however, to observe, that some of my officers conducted themselves admirably during the action. The Lieutenant, Mr. Dale, being left alone at the guns below, and finding he could not rally his men, came upon the deck, and superintended the working of the pumps, notwithstanding he had been wounded. Notwithstanding all his efforts, the hold was more than half full of water when the enemy surrendered.

During the last three hours of the action both the vessels were on fire: by throwing water on the flames, it was sometimes supposed that they were quenched, but they always broke forth anew, and, on the close of the action, we imagined it wholly extinguished. It was very calm during the remainder of the night; but, when the wind began to blow, our danger became imminent, the fire having penetrated the timbers, and spread until it had reached within a few inches of the powder-magazine. On this, the ammunition was brought on the deck, to be thrown into the sea, in case of extremity; but we, at length, succeeded in our endeavours, by cutting away a few planks, and employing our buckets.

Next morning the weather was hazy, and not a single sail was to be seen. We then examined the Richard, to see if it were possible to carry her into any port. This proving wholly impracticable, all the boats were employed in carrying the wounded on board the other vessels. This occupied much of our time, and on the succeeding day, notwithstanding all our pumps had been at work, the hold was entirely full of water, and the vessel soon after sunk. On this occasion I could only save the signal-flags, and I lost all my property, amounting to more than 25,000 livres.

On this, I instantly assumed the command of the Serapis, on which we erected jury-masts; but the sea was so tempestuous that it was ten days before we reached the Texel.

No sooner was my arrival known than forty-two vessels, forming different squadrons of frigates, were fitted out from the various ports of Great Britain against me, and two of these were stationed during three months at the mouths of the Texel and the Fly. My situation in Holland influenced not a little the conduct of the belligerent powers, at the same time that it excited the attention of all Europe. The English minister at the Hague addressed different memorials to the States General, in all of which he insisted that the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough "should be delivered up to the King, his master;" and he, at the same time, claimed me, under the appellation of "the Scotch Pirate."

Instead of listening to these propositions, the States General permitted me to land my wounded on the island of the Texel, which was delivered up to me for that purpose: on this, the British Government became furious, and Holland was reduced to so critical a situation, that the States were under the necessity of insisting, that I should either leave the Texel, or produce a commission from his Most Christian Majesty, and hoist the French flag.

The Prince of Orange, who was attached to the English interest, sent the Vice-admiral Rhynst, who was also English in his heart, to assume the command of the Dutch squadron in the Texel, composed of thirteen two-deckers. This officer drew up his squadron, during six weeks, in such a manner as to menace us; and, in short, did every thing in his power to render my situation both dangerous and disagreeable.

In the mean time, I had an interview with the Duke de la Vauguyon, at Amsterdam, who intimated to me, that it was the intention of the King of France that I should hoist his flag during my stay in the Texel, as he imagined, that my prizes would assuredly fall into the enemy's hands if I tried to escape. I, however, refused this honour, as I had declared myself an American officer, and had given a copy of my commission from Congress to the Dutch Admiral. It was contrived, however, at length, that I should go on board the frigate Alliance, the Captain of which had been sent to Paris, to give an account of his conduct, and where I should

still carry my former colours, while the prizes should hoist the French flag.

At length, the wind becoming favourable, on the 27th of February, 1779, the Alliance set sail, after having lost all her anchors, one only excepted, in consequence of Admiral Rhynst's instructions to the pilot; and it was at least an hundred to one, that we should fall in with the enemy. I, however, had the good fortune to escape, although the Alliance passed the Straits of Dover, within sight of the English squadron in the Downs. After getting clear of the Channel, I soon reached the latitude of Cape Finisterre, and entered the port of Corunna, January 16, 1780.

On my return to France, I found that the French Commissary had made a private sale of my prizes to the King, without consulting me. On this, I repaired to Versailles, along with Dr. Franklin, but was received with great coolness by the Minister of the Marine. On this account, I declined asking him to present me to his Majesty; this honour was conferred on me next day by the Prince de Beauveau, Capt. of the Guards. The public received me at the opera, and all the public places where I appeared, with the most lively enthusiasm: this, added to the very favourable reception I received from his Majesty, afforded me singular satisfaction; and the Minister of the Marine from that moment paid me the most marked attention.

The Count de Maurepas, about this time, intimated to me, that his Majesty had resolved to confer some distinguished mark of his bounty and personal esteem on me; this proved to be a sword, mounted with gold, on which was engraved the following flattering motto:

VINDICATI MARIS  
LUDOVICUS XVI. REMUNERATOR  
STRENUO VINDICI.

The hilt was of gold, and the blade, &c. were emblazoned with his Majesty's arms, the attributes of war, and an emblematical representation of the alliance between France and America. The Most Christian King, at the same time, transmitted a most admirable letter to Congress, in which he offered to decorate me with the Order of Military Merit. All this was extremely flattering, as Louis XVI. had never presented a sword to any other officer, and never conferred the cross, except on such officers as were invested with his Majesty's commission.

The Minister of the Marine, a short time after this, lent me the Ariel, a king's ship, carrying twenty guns, with which I

failed, October 8th, 1780, for America. The wind was at first favourable, but I was soon after in danger of foundering on the Penmarks, and escaped only by cutting away my main and mizen masts. As soon as the storm abated, we erected jury-masts, and returned to refit; in short, it was the 18th of December before I could proceed for Philadelphia.

During the voyage, I fell in with an English twenty-gun ship, called the Triumph, and partly by stratagem, and partly by hard fighting, forced her to strike her flag; but, while we were about to take possession of her, the Captain, taking advantage of her superior sailing, made off, and escaped.

On my arrival in America, the Congress, on the representation of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, passed a law to enable me to accept the Military Order of France. The French Minister, on this occasion, gave an entertainment, to which all the Members of Congress, and the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia, were invited; after which I was invested, in their presence, with the decorations of the Order.

As the three Ministers-plenipotentiary from America had unfortunately disagreed, it necessarily follows that there would be some contradiction in respect to their reports concerning me. In consequence of this, the Congress enjoined the Admiralty to inquire into the nature of my connection with the Court of France, and the reasons which had induced me to remain in Europe, and delay the convoy of the military stores appertaining to the United States. In consequence of the examination that ensued, and the report that was delivered in, the Congress passed an Act, dated April 14, 1781, in which I was thanked, in the most flattering manner, "for the zeal, the prudence, and the intrepidity, with which I had sustained the honour of the American flag; for my bold and successful enterprizes, with a view to redeem from captivity the citizens of America, who had fallen into the power of the English, and for the eminent services by which I had added lustre to my own character and the arms of America." A Committee of Congress was also of opinion "that I deserved a gold medal in remembrance of my services."

On the 21st of June, 1781, I was appointed, by an unanimous vote of Congress, to the command of the America, a seventy-four-gun ship, then building; and, on the birth of the Dauphin, I, at my own expence, celebrated that happy event by royal salutes during the day, and a  
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a brilliant illumination in the evening, accompanied by fire works.

An unfortunate accident, soon after this, deprived me of the command of that fine vessel: for the *Magnifique* of 74 guns, belonging to the Marquis de Vaudreuil's fleet, happening to be lost at Boston; the Congress seized on this occasion to testify its gratitude to his Most Christian Majesty, by presenting him with the America to replace her.

In the mean time, it was resolved to place a French frigate, called *l'Indienne*, with two or three armed vessels, under my orders, in order to seize on Bermudas; but, as this was never put into execution, I applied to the Congress for leave to serve on board the fleet of the Count d'Estaing, then destined for an expedition against Jamaica.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil received me with great distinction on board his own ship, the *Triomphant*, where I occupied the same cabin as the Baron de Viomenil, who commanded the land forces. When we were within sight of Porto Rico, intelligence was received, that Admirals Pigot and Hood were preparing to intercept us; and as Don Solano, with the Spanish fleet, did not meet us at Porto Cabello, according to his promise, many of the officers becoming disgusted with the enterprise, fell sick, and I myself was in a dangerous state; but we were relieved from our disagreeable situation, by intelligence from Europe that a general peace had taken place. This circumstance afforded me great pleasure,

as I now learned, that Great Britain, after a long and bloody contest, had been forced to recognize the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

On this, we repaired to St. Domingo, where I received every possible mark of esteem from M. de Bellecombe, the Governor; after a short stay, I embarked for Philadelphia, penetrated with gratitude for the various marks of esteem I had received from all the French officers during the five months I had been on board his Majesty's squadron.

I was unable to re-establish my health, during the rest of the summer, which I spent in Pennsylvania; and I did not get well until the autumn, when I recovered by means of the cold-bath.

I then demanded permission to return to Europe, on purpose to recover the prize-money due to myself, officers, and sailors, which was granted me by an Act of Congress, dated at Prince Town, November 1, 1783.

On this, I embarked at Philadelphia, on board a packet-boat destined for Havre de Grace; but, being forced into Plymouth by contrary winds, I took post-horses for London, and then set out for Paris, and was received with great cordiality by the ministry.

Having at length received from the Court of France the amount of the prizes, I returned to America on board a French packet-boat.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continued from page 56, No. 90.)

CITIZEN DU THEIL, having finished the reading of his memoir (*inserted in our last number*), communicated to the Class a notice of some objects of antiquity lately found about 200 paces from the little town of Azai-le-Nideau, to the South, on the left bank of the Indre. This notice has been sent to him by citizen Bénouourt.

Some workmen discovered, in digging some ditches, a coffin where a young child was laid. A judgment was formed of its age, by its teeth, by the dimensions of its skull, and by some of its ribs. Time had so very much decayed all the rest, that, upon opening, at the action of the air, and the touch, it fell into dust. By the side of this

little body were found the following objects :

1. Two poniards, one of iron, and the other of ivory, half-dissolved ; 2. A golden bulla, resembling an acorn ; an ensign which the children of Patrician families wore ; 3. A small ring of jasper, mounted in gold, on which the author has engraved two veiled figures ; 4. A ring, all of rock crystal : there appear engraved on it two rams harnessed to a car ; a little Cupid, erect on the car, urges them with all his might, and causes them to fly with all speed. The artist has thrown into this sketch much grace and spirit ; 5. A crystal ring, resembling a row of pearls, surmounted with a shell ; 6. A prism of 20 sides, of rock-crystal, very regularly cut ; 7. Four lachrymatory urns, made of glass ; 8. A number of figures engraved

engraved on ivory, and almost decomposed ; 9. A young Cupid, also of ivory, tolerably well preserved. The same tomb concealed a number of different reliques composed of resinous substances. Time appears to have respected them :— 1. A lioness, holding under her paws a dog, whose skull she is devouring ; 2. Another sculpture representing a car drawn by an old buck ; a little Cupid, mounted on his back, makes him the signal to go on, and menaces him with a whip which he holds in his hand : on the fore-part of the car appears a young woman seated, and without cloathing ; on the hind part sits an aged man, cloathed with a long robe : this piece is full of expression ; 3. A silver cup, the bottom part of which is oxydated ; as likewise some rings and metal wands, with resinous perfumes strung together.

The description of these different objects cannot fail to interest the literati and the artists. Citizen Biencourt has been anxious to impart it to them. Both have testified their acknowledgments to him, by the means of Citizen Du Theil.

A memoir of Citizen GIBELIN was then read, on the kind of pavements called by the ancients *lithostrata*, and *mosaic* by the moderns. This is the work of an associate member, who has been long engaged in the study of antient monuments. After some reflections on the perfection of taste, which, among modern nations, presides in the decoration of the commonest buildings ; after considering the richness, the industry, the variety of labour which conjoins the pure or varnished brick and marbles of every kind, to attract our eyes, by presenting them in regular or grotesque forms ; and lastly, after having contemplated the ingenious artifice of our inlaid floorings, and the extreme sumptuousness of that carpet on which we step in our palaces with a sort of respect ; the author endeavours to prove that there exists in this kind, a more noble species of magnificence, almost unknown to our artists, although chance has often led us to an acquaintance with it. He speaks of those pavements of mosaic, the use of which was introduced at Rome towards the latter end of the Republic. There is scarcely any of those countries formerly subjected to the dominion of the Romans, where there have not been discovered more or less interesting remains of mosaic work. The soil of France conceals a number of them yet untouched, which one day perhaps will serve to complete that *ensemble* which we are never weary of admiring in the halls

of the Central Museum, if the beneficent spirit which has re-animated the arts, continues to bestow on them the same zeal and the same encouragements.

Citizen MONGEZ, always employed in researches on the costume of the antients, is endeavouring to distinguish and describe the different substances which they made use of for their apparel, their armour, &c. Particular reasons have induced him to detach from his work a discussion relating to the use which the ancients made of hemp. Hesiod and Homer make no mention of this vegetable ; Herodotus says that it resembles flax, and that it only differs from it in bulk and height. The appearance, however, of these two vegetables is so strikingly different, that the Father of History must have never seen hemp, to speak of it with so little accuracy. He likewise informs us, that the Thracians drew hemp from the northern countries of Europe, and that they made webs of it for their garments. Aristophanes speaks of a merchant vending tow, and we know that the Greeks made use of hemp for the cordage and caulking of vessels. But they did not then cultivate it ; for Theophrastus takes no notice of this vegetable, and Hiero procured the tow of it from the northern countries of Europe, that is to say, from the banks of the Rhodaunus, which empties itself into the Vistula, and which has been miscalled *Eridanus*. It is from Livonia and Russia that Europe supplies itself with hemp. It is very probable that the Greeks only began to cultivate it towards the commencement of the vulgar æra.

The Romans, as well as the Greeks, made use of it for cordage and caulking ; but it does not appear that either the one or the other fabricated cloth of it, if we may judge from the Greek and Latin writers, whose works have come down to us. Citizen Mongez has been obliged to descend from Herodotus (in his passage relative to the Thracians) as far as to the 12th century, to find a text which makes mention of a web or west of hemp. It is, moreover, in a northern country (in England) that he has met with it.

In the 13th, and following centuries, hempen cloth became common in Middle and Southern Europe. There can be no doubt that the torn remains of these cloths, employed with those of linen-cloth, to make paper of rags, then introduced into Europe, have contributed to the preservation of ancient authors, whose works it became a practice to efface, in order

order to write again, on the same parchments, church books, and treatises of theology.

The researches of Cit. Mongey are terminated by the collation of some antient texts, where mention is made of seeds of torrified hemp, by the smoke of which certain barbarous nations were wont to intoxicate themselves—the same seeds as they now chew, with the same design, in some parts of Asia and Europe.

MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

In Mr. JOHN DALTON's apparently very accurate experiments and observations on the power of fluids to conduct heat, with reference to Count Rumford's theory on the subject, we find several things deserving the attention of the natural philosopher.

Mr. Dalton found that water is of the greatest density at  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit's thermometer:—that from  $41^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$  the variation is so small as to be barely perceptible on the scale:—but that, above and below those degrees, the expansion has an increasing ratio, and at  $32^{\circ}$  it amounts to  $160$ th part of the whole expansion from  $42\frac{1}{2}$  to  $212$ . He also found that the expansion of water was the same for any number of degrees from the point of greatest condensation, whether above or below that point; thus at  $32^{\circ}$  the density was the same as at  $53^{\circ}$ , the one being  $10\frac{1}{2}$  below, the other  $10\frac{1}{2}$  above the point of the great density.

Count Rumford infers, that water, and other fluids, do not transmit heat in the manner that solids do, but circulate it solely by the internal motion of their particles. Mr. Dalton admits the existence of this internal motion, but proves, by a number of ingenious and well-conceived experiments, that water is a conductor of heat:—that other fluids conduct it, and that they communicate it one to another. He acknowledges, however, that water is a bad conductor of heat, and that in an experiment, in which hot and cold water are used, a slight agitation, for a single second, will do as much to induce the equilibrium, as standing still an hour. He farther says, that in the course of his experiments he has known water half an inch deeper to differ  $50^{\circ}$  in temperature from the incumbent water. On the whole, he concludes, that the quick circulation of heat in water over the fire, &c. is principally, but not wholly, owing to the in-

ternal motion excited by an alteration in the specific gravity.

From other experiments made by the same ingenious gentleman, on heat and cold, produced by the mechanical condensation and rarefaction of air, he infers, with Messrs. Lambert, Saussure, and Pictet, that a vacuum has its proper capacity for heat, the same as air, or any other substance; and that the capacity of a vacuum for heat is less than that of an equal volume of atmospherical air; also that the denser the air is, the less is its capacity for heat; and upon these principles, he conceives, the phenomena are easily referable to that class of chemical facts in which heat and cold are generated by the mixture of two different bodies.

According to Mr. Dalton's first Essay on the Constitution of Mixed Gasses, &c. it appears that the atmosphere is chiefly composed of four distinct elastic fluids, independent of one another:—viz. the *azotic*, which is the largest and most dense of all, and which supports the mercury in the barometer at a medium of  $21.2$  inches:—the *oxygenous*, the pressure of which is about  $7.8$  inches at a medium:—the *aqueous* vapour, which is variable, according to the temperature: in the torrid zone its pressure varies in force from  $0.6$  inch to  $1.0$  inch of mercury: in this climate it is seldom more than  $0.6$ , and in winter it is often as low as  $0.1$  of an inch of mercury: the *carbonic acid* has not been accurately ascertained, but may amount to  $0.5$  of an inch. Besides these four, there is the *hydrogenous* atmosphere, which is very small, and has never yet been appreciated; and probably in the higher regions, a ferruginous fluid that possesses magnetic properties.

The object of the second Essay is to determine the force of steam from water and various other liquids, in different temperatures. The result of Mr. Dalton's many experiments on this subject can be had only from the tables which he has given.

In his Essay on Evaporation he has attempted to determine the effect that a variation of temperature has upon the quantity evaporated:—the ratio of evaporation of different fluids:—to find a rule by which the quantity and effect of the previous humidity in the air may be ascertained, and thereby to obtain a true theory of evaporation.

From the fourth Essay on the Expansion of Elastic Fluids by Heat, Mr. Dalton is willing to conclude, "that all

elastic fluids, under the same pressure, expand *equally* by heat; and that for any given expansion of mercury, the corresponding expansion of air is proportionally something less, the higher the temperature."

Mr. BANKS concludes, from experiments made by him, to ascertain the velocity of air issuing out of a vessel in different circumstances, that a pressure equal to 33 feet of water will expel air out of bellows into the atmosphere with a velocity of 845 feet per second—that one foot of water in depth will produce a velocity of  $147\frac{1}{4}$  feet, and one inch in depth, a velocity of 42 feet per second, or 20 miles an hour. Hence he says, a table may be constructed, shewing the velocity communicated to air by any head of water, for which the following proportion is to be assumed:—"As the square-root of 6 is to 361.6, so is the square-root of any other depth to the velocity produced by that depth."

In Mr. WILLIAM HENRY's Review of Experiments which have been supposed to disprove the Materiality of Heat, we have an account and investigation of those made by Count Rumford and Mr. Davy, in opposition to the doctrine of Lavoisier respecting caloric. Mr. Henry then examines the experiments and reasoning of Dr. Crawford on this subject, after which he undertakes to offer arguments in defence of the materiality of heat. Taking the generally received definition of matter, he first examines how far its general character applies to the individual *caloric*. He assumes, that it occupies space, or is extended, because it enlarges the dimensions of other bodies; and for the same reason it is impenetrable, since if it could exist, at the same time, in the same place with other bodies, their volume would never be enlarged by the addition of heat. And although the attraction of cohesion, or that of gravitation, have never yet been demonstrated as belonging to caloric, yet Mr. Henry thinks, that one kind of attraction, viz. chemical affinity, may be fairly predicated of it, which must be considered as a powerful argument in favour of its materiality. His reasons for this opinion are—1. That all characters, distinguishing caloric when separate, cease to be apparent, when it has contributed to a change in other bodies:—2. The relation of caloric to different substances appears to observe the laws of simple and compound elective affinities:—and 3. It acts, sometimes, as an intermedium in combining bodies,

which, without its aid, are not susceptible of combination.

Mr. JOHN GOUGH has given a very ingenious paper on the investigation of the method whereby men judge, by the ear, of the position of sonorous bodies relative to their own persons. Besides various curious discussions contained in this paper, the author produces facts and reasons to shew, that the art of the *ventriloquist* consists principally in intercepting the original sound of the voice, and of conveying in its stead the echo of it only. As the sound of bells, to a person walking in a valley obstructed by buildings, rarely reaches the ear in its true direction, but is reflected from different places, and by that means performs the part of an expert ventriloquist on a theatre; so Mr. Gough concludes, that as in the case of the bells, the echo reaches the ear, while the original sound is intercepted by *accident*, whereas in the case of the ventriloquist it is intercepted by *art*.

The theory of compound sounds is investigated in another paper by the same author, in which he points out the difference of Dr. Young's theory with respect to the human voice, to that which he adopts. According to Dr. Young, the voice is a compound by coalescence; but by Mr. Gough's theory it is a mixture of imperfect unisons, which mixture appears to be a single sound, because it has but one direction.

Dr. HULL, in his Observations on the Nervous Systems of different Animals, &c. &c. refers all animals to two grand classes; the first comprehending those which have *vertebræ*; the second, those which are destitute of *vertebræ*. The nervous system of the former consists of brain, spinal-marrow, and nerves, and is composed of two principal substances, namely, the cortical and medullary: and all animals that have *vertebræ*, have the same number of senses as man.

Animals destitute of *vertebræ*, he divides into three orders: the *first* comprehending insects and some worms, which have a brain, spinal-marrow, and nerves, or what at least correspond to these: the *second* have a brain and nerves, but no spinal-marrow: the *third* comprehends animals of a gelatinous texture, and that have no evident nervous system, as Polypes.

To shew the pre-eminence of man over other animals, Dr. HULL points out the superior magnitude of his brain in proportion to the rest of the nervous system, and observes, that in the higher orders of animals,

animals, the brain is larger in proportion to the spinal-marrow, and that again is larger in proportion to the nerves connected with it :—that the intellectual powers of animals correspond in extent with the proportion of the brain to the rest of the nervous system and the perfection of its organization ; whilst the acuteness of sensation, and the force and rapidity of voluntary motion appear to depend upon the proportion of nerve, distributed to the organs of sense and voluntary motion, rather than on the proportion of brain :—that all animals as large as man, have larger nerves and greater strength :—that fishes, which have small brains, have very acute feeling, and move with great rapidity and force.

The second part of this paper is on the original defects in the nervous system of the human species ; in which are adduced various instances of monstrous births : and

The third essay is on the influence of original defects in the nervous system of man on sensation and voluntary motion. From this paper he concludes—1. That every perfect animal possesses the powers

of sensation and voluntary motion—2. That infants born destitute of brain, or even of brain and spinal-marrow, possess these important faculties—3. That the *fœtus in utero* is neither destitute of sensation, nor of voluntary motion—and 4. That the power of action in the arteries and veins is derived from a nervous energy, independently of brain, spinal-marrow, or even evident and distinct nerves.

The following observation in Mr. THOMAS BARRIT's Account of Antiques found in the river Ribble is worthy of attention :—“ No. 12 is a ring of brass, with a bluish sort of a bead upon it, which I am inclined to think was the bracelet of a British or Roman lady, and the beads upon it the amulet or charm to protect the wearer from misfortunes or injuries, and to procure the favour of lovers and superiors. This idea, I think, was the origin of precious stones being afterwards set in rings. Several authors, as late as the 15th century, wrote upon the virtues of stones, and ascribed to them qualities which, at this day, every one is not inclined to believe they possess.”

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN HAWKINS'S (RED-LION-STREET, CLERKENWELL) for a new floating MILL or ENGINE, to be worked by TIDES or CURRENTS of WATER, for grinding all sorts of GRAIN, and various other PURPOSES.

THIS invention consists in converting a ship, brig, sloop, or other vessel proper for the purpose, into a floating water-mill, and obtaining sufficient power to work the mill for grinding all sorts of grain, by the application of a sufficient number of water-wheels to the hull of the ship or vessel, in a proper manner to be acted upon by the tide or current, so as to give the wheels a rotatory motion, and by connecting them with proper machinery.

When the ship or mill is to be stationary, it must be made fast, so as to swing with the tide when necessary ; but the mill may be worked whilst the vessel in which it is erected is sailing. The number and size of the wheels may be varied in proportion to the size of the vessel, the strength of the current, and the power required : and the wheels may be constructed as in common cases, or with folding floats, for the more readily freeing them from the water. They may also be placed in a verti-

cal, horizontal, or oblique direction. The water wheels may extend into the water from three to eight feet : they should be so connected as to be easily engaged with, or disengaged from, each other, so that during the weak part of the tide they may all be made to act on one pair of mill-stones, if necessary, and, as the strength of the tide increases, more stones or other machinery may be put in motion, so as at all times to do business in proportion thereto.

MR. HENRY TICKELL'S (MANSELL-STR. WHITECHAPEL) for an APPARATUS or METHOD of more effectually dissolving and extracting the VIRTUES and preserving the essential OIL of HOPS, MALT, and other vegetable SUBSTANCES used in brewing, distilling, dying, and sugar-refining, and dissolving animal SUBSTANCES in making SOAP, and which is also useful and applicable to various other chemical PROCESSES.

The apparatus described in the specification of this patent is very extensive, and accompanied with a variety of figures, without the assistance of which it is impossible to explain the several principles of

the invention upon which Mr. Tickell founds his claim for exclusive privileges. It is by the application of steam in various ways, that the vegetable and animal matters are sooner dissolved, and their virtues or properties more effectually extracted, than can be done by the usual method.

M. ANTHONY CÆSARI DE POGGI'S (of NEW BOND-STREET) for IMPROVEMENTS in the constructing and using of ORDNANCE, to be employed both in SEA and LAND-SERVICE.

The objects intended to be answered by this invention are, to produce a rapid fire, and to secure the men.

The improved gun is constructed from a calibre scale as usual; but the trunnions are nearly in the axis of the piece, and no more increase of weight is left behind them, than what is sufficient to cause the breech to preponderate, and the piece to be steady on the prop that supports it behind at the moment of fire, and to descend when that support is withdrawn.

(Here follows a particular account of the several additions to the old construction of the gun.)

To regulate the elevation and depression of the gun, some machinery is fixed, consisting of a spindle, with pinions acting on two wheels, between which is a cylindrical barrel, and on this two double and single flat linked chains wind their ends, extending to the lower part of a fixed box, where two eye-bolts are fixed, and an iron pin runs through them, which is kept in by a nut, and the chain is kept closer at that end to enable it to wind without riding. The gun by this means is capable of being elevated or depressed by the turning of a winch. By putting a catch-bolt back, the breech of the gun falls down on the axle-tree, and the charge being previously laid in the bore, immediately runs home. The gun is brought up by cords in an instant, and as speedily laid to the object by the machinery and contrivance of the carriage; by which means a rapid and destructive fire may be kept up, without exposing the men who load to the least danger in the operation.

Other contrivances for elevating and depressing the piece are intended to be introduced; and all guns on the new construction may, if in any case it should be thought more advisable, be loaded and fixed in the usual manner, since the pieces and their carriages are not, by these improvements, rendered in the least unfit for the mode of manœuvring now used.

This specification contains also full descriptions of the improved grenade gun, or long howitzer, and its sea-service carriage; of the sliding carriage, constructed to admit of the guns being traversed to a very open angle with the ship's side; and of an improved brass mortar and bed.

MR. THOMAS MALTBY'S (NOTTINGHAM) for a STIRRUP.

This invention is intended to preserve the rider from the accidents occasioned by the foot hanging in the stirrup, should he be thrown from his seat.

The bottom of Mr. Maltby's stirrup is made larger than the lower surface of the foot, and may be plain, or in bars, according to the fancy of the workman. From the middle of the sides a hoop springs, very much like the hoop of the common stirrup; then at small distances from each other, all round the front part of the stirrup, bended bars are fastened, and being carried up, unite in the center hoop, and thus make a sort of basket-work for the front part of the foot; the bars are placed too close to admit the boot or shoe, and therefore the possibility of entangling the foot is effectually prevented, should the rider be thrown from his horse; and the whole is so contrived, by adapting the stirrup to the particular person for whom it is made, that the instep and ankle can never be injured by friction. The whole may be made of iron, or any other metal fit for the purpose.

*Observation.*—We have not seen one of these stirrups executed; but, from the drawing which accompanies the specification, it should appear not an ornament; if, however, security is attained, the public will doubtless consider the invention as worthy of being adopted.

MR. THO. RICHARDSON'S (IRON-ACTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE) for IMPROVEMENTS in the ART of preparing, colouring, and uniting the SKINS of SHEEP and LAMBS.

The specification of this patent contains particular and minute directions for the whole process of tanning and colouring skins, from the time they are taken from the animal till they are in a finished state. Mr. Richardson shews in what manner they may be made to resemble any animal, either by spotting the skins, or by different kinds of shading. The manner which he adopts as the most preferable, for uniting the skins, is by cutting the several pieces to the same length, and then by lapping

lapping them over each other a small distance, and sewing down the edges.

The patentee proposes to apply this manufacture to a great number of articles, such as bed-side and coach carpets, using the wool-side in the winter, and the plain leather in summer; bed-mattrasses and

hammer-cloths; the stands for urns; rugs for the hearth, and for the door, to clean the feet: and, by being able to unite different skins, they may be made of any size, so as to appear but of one piece. He means also to apply his invention to the manufacture of muffs, shoes, &c:

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

WE, in a former Retrospect, noticed several engravings from designs, that were made in a very exquisite style, by Westall, and published by Clay and Scriven. In the choice of these subjects, the publishers displayed a good taste; and some things which they have lately announced, lead us to hope that they will continue to select the designs of those masters who are capable of making such delineations as are worthy of being transferred to the copper. They have just published a pair of prints from Mr. Cosway. The first, entitled

*Sportive Innocence*, is admirably engraved by E. Scriven, Historical Engraver to the Princess of Wales.

It represents two very engaging children, one of whom holds up a large *parasole*, while her little companion is playing with a rough water-dog. The children have an easy, innocent, and natural air;—the dog displays the kind attention which is natural to its species; the fluted pillar and holyoak have a good effect, and the foreground is properly broken, and, as well as the figures, admirably engraved.

The companion print is entitled *The Young Shepherd*, and is engraved by H. R. Cook.

This represents a young, a very young shepherd, reclining on the earth, and reminded us of the pastoral simplicity of the golden age, and of some of the old masters' delineations of St. John. In colours it has a very pleasing and picturesque effect, but in black and white has rather too decided and firm an outline to give a distinct idea of Mr. Cosway's manner; for the beauty of this artist's pictures is in a very great degree built on the peculiar tenderness and delicacy with which they are executed: and though the stroke of the burine here given is entitled to very great praise, and would have an admirable effect in an historical print from Opie or West; for Mr. Cosway we think it is rather too strong and sombre,

*A View of London, taken from Albion-place, Blackfriars-road.* N. R. Black pinxit. J. C. Stadler sculpt.

The point of view from which this delineation is taken, is extremely well chosen, and the whole displays a most brilliant and striking effect. With a little more *keeping* it would be infinitely the best view of London that has ever been taken; but, with all its excellence, there is not a sufficient difference in the strength of the objects in the fore-ground and those in the distance.

*Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin.* Opie, R. A. pinxit. W. Annis sculpt.

To make a mere map of the face, with the same sort of accuracy that an architect would make a design of the front of a house, is not a very difficult undertaking; but to delineate the mind beaming in the eye—to display the character—the soul—marking every feature of the face—is the great, we had almost said, the exclusive privilege of Mr. Opie, who was therefore the artist best qualified for painting a marked and faithful resemblance of the very eccentric, strong-minded, and unaccountable Mary Wollstonecraft. Such were the merits of the original picture, and the print is extremely well engraved.

*The Little Domestic—and the Girl and Pigs; a pair of Prints.* R. Westall, R. A. pinxit.—The first engraved by Hollyer and Gaugain; the second by Ogbourne and Gaugain.

These are a very pretty pair of prints, designed with Westall's usual taste and simplicity, and they are very well engraved in the chalk manner.

*Lieutenant General James Stuart.* Lawrence, R. A. pinxit. J. Clint sculpt.

A very fine portrait, well engraved in mezzotinto.

*Charles James Fox.* J. R. Smith pinxit. S. W. Reynolds sculpt.

The whole-length portrait of the *Man of the People*, from which this was copied, was

was in the last exhibition, and we spoke of it, as it deserved, in the highest terms. To say that this print is engraved with Mr. Reynolds's accustomed accuracy, force, and spirit, is giving it very high praise, and to that praise it is fully entitled. It is the No. I. of a series of portraits, which Mr. Reynolds is now engraving.

A great number of prints have been lately imported from France, and they have a showy sort of merit; but one defect pervades almost all their engravers, and to all of them one *critique* will almost invariably apply—they study *the means* more than *the end*.

*L'Education d'Achille.* *Gravé par Bervie d'après le tableau peint par J. B. Regnault, Membre de l'Institute Nationale des Sciences et Arts, &c. &c.*

This, like most of Bervie's productions, is made up by an ostentatious display of bright polished lines; and more attention is paid to the means than to the end. Bervie was the pupil of old Wille: Wille set off in a laboured style peculiar to himself, but by which he produced some very fine plates from Gerard Dow, W. Mieris, and similar masters; and for those high finished cabinet-pictures his style was admirably calculated; but it is not suited to historic prints: when Wille attempted them, he always failed. His manner is too obtrusive, and draws the eye to the *lines* rather than the *subject*.

Historic engraving, like historic painting, requires a more general treatment.—If the parts are too much discriminated in either one or the other, it invariably impoverishes; and the spectator, instead of saying ‘How well this *passion* is expressed!’ says ‘how well this *flesh* is coloured! how exquisite the *lace* on this *cloak*,’ &c. &c.—The man who wishes to engrave history, should devote his days and his nights to the study of Gerard, Audran, Böllwert, and Jachimo Frey, and not to the laboured and high-finished productions of Wille.

Mr. Ackermann has just published a pair of very beautiful little prints, engraved by Agar from designs by Burney. One of them represents the *Sibylline Oracles brought to Tarquin*; the story is very well told, and the air of the figures easy and elegant. The other represents *Brutus offering the staff to Apollo when consulting the Oracles with the Tarquins*. This is designed in the pure and classical spirit of the antique, and, as well as the companion print, engraved in a tender and delicate style.

The vast continent of America abounds with scenery for the exercise of the pencil.

Their rivers are upon an immense scale; their mountains are stupendous, and their cataracts are terrific; but, notwithstanding the grandeur of their scenery, the natives have hitherto shewn little disposition to the cultivation of the arts in their own country. They now seem desirous of removing this reproach, and appear solicitous to cultivate them. A subscription has been set on foot to defray the expence of procuring from France, models of the *Venus de Medicis*, the *Apollo Belvedere*, and the group of the *Laocoön*, as examples for American students. If this plan should succeed, and of its success there is little doubt, it is intended to carry the institution much farther, and establish an American school, to be furnished with the most perfect productions of European artists.

While objects so much to the honour of the people are pursued in this comparatively new country—while there are public galleries in so many cities on the continent—an imperial gallery at Vienna—an electoral gallery at Dusseldorf—and so incalculable a collection of capital works of art at Paris—how must it excite astonishment to reflect that there is no public gallery of pictures in London! An opportunity of laying a most splendid foundation of such a gallery is now offered to the public.

Joseph Count Truchsess, of *Zeyl Wurzach*, Grand Dean of the cathedral of *Strasburg*, and Canon of the metropolitan chapter of *Cologne*, has just circulated proposals, in which he states, that he was originally possessed of very considerable property on the left bank of the Rhine, which, by means of the French revolution, he has lost; this induces, or, perhaps, compels him to dispose of his gallery of pictures, which he has been more than thirty years collecting at a most immense expence, and with more than common judgment. This collection cannot be considered as the cabinet of an amateur, but as one of the most compleat galleries of painting in Europe, as it consists of such a number of pictures by the most capital artists of every country. The Count proposes to dispose of them for sixty thousand guineas, which sum, large as it is, he states to be very inferior to their real value. The Count's well-known character for integrity and a good taste in the arts would give great credence to his own assertion; but he adds to it the testimony of the Vienna Academicians, who some years ago estimated it at a much larger sum, and states that Sir William Hamilton and Lord Minto, and great numbers

bers of the first connoisseurs in Europe, have repeatedly seen and very highly approved his collection.

The plan which the Count suggests for the disposal of these pictures is, that ten thousand persons should subscribe the sum of six guineas each; two guineas to be immediately paid into the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. or to any other banker who will remit it to them; and when twenty thousand guineas is thus raised, the banker is to consign it to the British Plenipotentiary at Vienna, and the pictures are to be consigned to London under the care of such trusty agent as he chuses to appoint. When arrived in London, they are to be deposited in such place as a committee of the subscribers may think proper, and each subscriber is to pay into the hands of the above bankers the remaining four guineas for the Count's use.

The reason of requesting the first payment of two guineas, the Count frankly states to be, that he may be enabled to answer some engagements in Vienna, and defray the expences that will be incurred by the removal of the pictures to London.

If it should be asked, what particular advantages will accrue to the subscribers, it will be sufficient to observe, that they

will not only have the honour of being the first authors and creators of a useful and splendid public gallery, but, as the real property and absolute disposal of the pictures will be vested in their hands, it is presumed that the collection will form such an exhibition, that the produce of the admissions would be much greater than the expence of the establishment; and should it at any future period be thought expedient to dispose of them, it is also presumed that so capital a collection would, when once seen in this metropolis, attract such notice that they might become a national object, and thus, or by any other proper mode of sale, produce much more than the price at which they are now offered.

Mr. Girtin's *EIDOMETROPOLIS*, or great circular picture of London, Westminster, and environs, is now exhibiting at the Great Room, Spring-gardens. It is upon a scale of two feet longer than Mr. Porter's *Storming of Seringapatam*, and contains 1944 square feet of canvas, commanding a most beautiful view of the *Thames*, *Somerset-house*, *Temple-gardens*, *St. Paul's*, and all the churches, bridges, principal buildings, &c. with the surrounding country to the remotest distance.

## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.*

*Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

			No. of Cases.
Infania	-	-	3
Variola	-	-	8
Hypochondriasis	-	-	10
Hysteria	-	-	16
Typhus	-	-	28
Scarlatina	-	-	21
Dyspnea	-	-	15
Asthenia	-	-	27
Hæmoptysis	-	-	6
Dysenteria	-	-	9
Cholera	-	-	11
Amenorrhœa	-	-	32
Menorrhagia	-	-	15
Lieucorrhœa	-	-	8
Epilepsia	-	-	5
Ascites & Anasarca	-	-	20
Angina	-	-	7
Peritonitis	-	-	1
Scalpitis	-	-	11
Paralysis	-	-	14
Morbi Infantiles	-	-	43
Colica Pictonum	-	-	4
Rheumatismus	-	-	13

A case of insanity, which occurred during the last month, is deserving of particular notice. The patient, for several years previously to his first attendance at the Dispensary, had been afflicted with a stricture of the urethra, which, at various times, had occasioned fits of dysuria so violent as to threaten almost instantaneous death; he was, of course, from the particular nature of his complaint, placed under the care of the surgeon; in consequence of whose attention and skilful treatment, a compleat cure of his local disease was effected in a very short time. It is remarkable, however, that at the latter stage of his complaint, when it was evidently approaching a favourable termination, the patient began to appear more than ordinarily penitive; the rapidity with which the symptoms yielded to the remedies applied, seemed only to increase his doubt and anxiety concerning the event; he was continually expressing an idea that he should die

die of his original disorder, in spite even of the ocular proof which he had of having been completely relieved from it.

This hallucination of ideas gained ground, until in a few days he became absolutely outrageous; it was then found necessary, for the satisfaction and security of those who lived in the same house with him, to have recourse to painful measures of coercion; although, for the most part, he appeared absent and melancholy, taking no notice of external objects, but dwelling solely on the unfortunate nature of his disease, even after it had ceased to exist.— This case seems to contradict the idea of a pathologist of esteemed authority, who ventures boldly to assert, that in all instances of madness, some change has taken place in the organization of the brain, and particularly that there always exists an effusion in its ventricles. True it is, that we cannot absolutely deny that no such circumstance took place in the instance alluded to, yet we have every reason to incline us to the contrary opinion; for it is not easy to imagine that the mere efforts of the mind, brooding over any particular malady or misfortune, should, in so short a time, be capable of producing an important alteration in the structure, or a serious accumulation in the cavities, of the brain. An effusion in the ventricles is perhaps more frequently the *consequence* than the *occasion* of mental alienation; that it does not always produce a derangement of the reasoning faculty, is demonstrated by the disease of hydrocephalus, which, although arising from an effusion of serum in the ventricles, produces only a *dulness*, or *total abolition*, of the sentient principle, not that *aberration* of the senses that characterises genuine insanity, in which complaint the percipient powers are at times *exalted* rather than depressed, although always erroneously directed, and, in many instances, even to an imaginary object.

Notwithstanding all the ingenious reasonings and observations of physiologists, it is beyond all doubt, that some latent power exists in the complicated and mysterious organ of thought, which guides its healthy, and is disturbed in its morbid actions; although this power has hitherto evaded, and will perhaps for ever continue to evade, the most elaborate and penetrating research.

Two cases have recently occurred within the sphere of the Reporter's observation, of hydrocephalus succeeded by *dumbness*. The first was that of a boy of fifteen years of age; the disease was very far advanced, and every symptom diagnostic of it obvi-

ously existed, and in such a degree, that his life was for several days despaired of; he, however, contrary to reasonable apprehension, gradually recovered; but it was observed upon his recovery, that he was incapable of uttering any articulate sound. When the faculty of understanding returned, he answered the questions that were put to him, in writing, and frequently in a very affecting manner lamented his inability of utterance. The signs which he made seemed to express that he felt as if his tongue was bound down in his mouth; and it was found necessary to preclude his access to any cutting instrument, as it evidently was his wish, whenever he saw a pair of scissars, or a knife, to operate upon himself. As this idea seemed to engross his mind, the medical attendant, merely with a view to humour his desire, made, with a pair of scissars, a very slight wound in the frenum of the tongue. Instantly after this frivoious operation, the patient expressed his thanks in terms the most distinctly articulate and enthusiastic, and he from that moment has continued to speak as well as before his disease. This fact, the accurate statement of which will bear a rigid scrutiny, may rank among the most striking instances upon record of the almost omnipotent influence of the imagination over the organs, the feelings, and the faculties of the body.

The other hydrocephalic case was that of a child between two and three years of age, in which the disease was not so accurately marked as in the preceding; the infant previously to the attack spoke extremely well, but, whilst the complaint has been gradually leaving it, which is nearly a month, it has not uttered a single word; the power of articulation, however, has within these few days been again awakened by the stimulating operation of the electric fluid.

In one of the cases of paralysis alluded to in the prefixed catalogue, it was remarkable that the pulse in the paralysed arm, which was totally destitute of the powers of sensation and voluntary motion, was uncommonly strong, full, and regular, whereas in the other, which was not at all affected by palsy, the circulation was remarkably feeble, indistinct, and intermittent.

One of the patients was afflicted with menorrhagia, at 52 years of age, after a five years cessation of the regular menses; it was attended with an extreme relaxation of body and depression of spirits, both of which, however, have been considerably relieved by bark and steel, and the still

still more infallible and effectual corroborants, exercise, cold-bathing, and country-air.

These physical restorers of an enfeebled and exhausted frame are, in general, with more propriety prescribed, merely because they can in general be more conveniently had recourse to, than those *moral* remedies that are still more powerful and permanent in their medicinal operation.

A residence, for instance, even in a great and polluted city, which affords objects of interest and motives to exertion, ought to be recommended, especially to an hypochondriacal or nervous patient, in preference to the most highly oxygenated situation of the country, where there is not any thing sufficient to rouse the sluggishness, or to fill the vacuity of the mind.

Intellectual man, like the terrestrial planet which he inhabits, is destined to be in *perpetual motion*: nor is it sufficient for him to move merely *upon his own axis*; a frequent communication with beings on the same level with himself, is almost as necessary to the health, as to the enjoyment of his existence.

The circle of society, in the centre of which a person is placed, may be regarded as the atmosphere of his mind; and to one whose understanding has been improved to any considerable degree of refinement or extent, the mental atmosphere by which he is surrounded, is of incalculably more importance to the vigour and proper condition even of his body, than almost any variety in the modification or proportion of those material ingredients with which his lungs are supplied from the external air. Ideas are to the mind, what air is to the lungs, or what food is to the stomach; and in each of these instances the necessary quantity of aliment increases in an exact proportion to the tone and capacity of the organ that requires it.

Hence it may, in a great measure, be explained why men of the most extraordinary and splendid talents are found particularly apt, in order to appease the gnawings of intellectual hunger, to have recourse to the fugitive and fatal solace of artificial exhilaration.

Nervous diseases, from their daily increasing prevalence, deserve at the present time a more than ordinary degree of attention, especially from the medical practitioner. Nothing, surely, can surpass the absurdity and inhumanity with which patients of this class are in general treated by friends, nurses, and physicians. These persons too frequently act upon the idea that such complaints are entirely dependent upon the power of the will; a notion which, in paradoxical extravagance,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 91.

scarcely yields to the doctrine of a modern writer on the philosophy of the mind, who asserts that no one need die, if with a sufficient energy he *determined* to live.— The various and anomalous modifications of mental disease are not to be cured, or in any degree relieved, by ridicule, admonition, or reproof. To command or to advise a person labouring under hypochondriasis or dyspepsia to be cheerful and alert, is no less absurd and ridiculous, than to command or advise a person under the direct and most intense influence of the sun's ray, to shiver with cold, or one, who is “wallowing naked in December's snows,” to perspire from a sensation of excessive heat.

By indirect and imperceptible means the attention may, in many instances, be gradually and insensibly seduced, but never can be abruptly forced, from any habitual topic of painful contemplation. If, with a rude and violent hand, you *tear* the mind from a subject to which it has long and closely attached itself, you are almost sure to occasion an irreparable laceration of its structure.

In addition to and confirmation of these observations, the reporter is tempted to quote a passage from a very interesting medical writer on the subject of hypochondriasis.

“It is given to few to pour oil into the wounds of the mind; to allure the harrassed thoughts into the shady groves and pleasant fields of imagination; to instill inclinations which shall scorn the spontaneous suggestion of him by whom they are adopted, to set about the thing they would have another do, in such a manner, as by the help of the principle of involuntary imitation, to ensure what awkward managers strive in vain to accomplish by tedious entreaty and harassing solicitation. These, and such as these, however, are the only arts by which those about an hypochondriac can contribute to his recovery.”\*

J. REID.

*Finsbury Dispensary, Aug. 21st, 1802.*

\* *Note.*—See the last number of *Hygeia*, by Dr. Beddoes. This well-instructed and accomplished writer never fails to throw, not light merely, but splendour, upon every subject which he treats.

Much is it to be lamented, that professional acquirements are not more frequently found in union with an improved taste and the ornamental accomplishments of literature. The embellishments of polite learning seem almost necessary, in some measure, to irradiate the gloom, and to awaken and animate the stupidity, with which mankind in general are apt to contemplate medicinal researches.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.**\* \* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. WITTMAN, of the Royal Artillery, who accompanied Brigadier General Kogler's Military Mission from Constantinople into Syria and Egypt, and who acted occasionally as Physician to the Grand Vizier, and had the medical care of the mission, is preparing to publish an account of his interesting Travels in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, including a Meteorological Journal, and Remarks and Observations on the Plague, and on the other Diseases of those Countries, accompanied with plates.

Mr. AIKIN's Translation of DENON's grand work relative to Egypt, will be published early in September. The plates will be fac-similes of the originals, and, for the accommodation of various classes of purchasers, a quarto edition, in two volumes, and an octavo edition, in THREE volumes, will be published at the same time.

Dr. PRIESTLEY intends to print immediately two considerable works, viz. a Continuation of his Ecclesiastical History till the present time: and Notes on all the Books of Scripture.

Professor PORSON has nearly ready, a Supplement to the Notes and Preface of his first edition of the Hecuba of Euripides, which addition will render it the same as that lately printed at Cambridge.

Dr. CROMEIE, of Highgate, has nearly ready for publication a work entitled the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language explained and illustrated, in one octavo volume.

As early as possible in the year 1803 will be published, the History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, by the late OWEN MANNING, B. A. Vicar of Godelming, and Rector of Pepperharrow, in the said county. The part which had received Mr. Manning's finishing hand, will make one volume in folio, and will be illustrated with a map formed from the Domesday Survey. This part will be put to the press immediately, and will be published as soon as possible, at the price of three guineas for the copies on small paper, and four guineas for those on large paper. His other collections, it is supposed, will be comprised in another volume, and be ready to follow the former in the course of the year 1804.

A new edition in quarto of the Georgics is announced for publication, by SAMUEL HOPKINSON, B. D. late Fellow of Clare-

hall, with copious English Notes, and Dryden's Translation subjoined, in the same manner as Dr. Samuel Clarke's Latin Version is printed under the Original of Homer.

Dr. ROBERT TOWNSON, Author of Travels through Hungary, of the Philosophy of Mineralogy, and of Tracts and Observations in Natural History and Physiology, has undertaken to write the County History of Yorkshire; a work never yet attempted, and which, from the extent and variety of its subject, cannot fail to prove interesting and useful. It will be comprised in three quarto volumes, illustrated by maps and engravings, and the price will be six guineas.

The Rev. Mr. BINGLEY, F. L. S. (of St. Peter's College, Cambridge) known as the author of a Tour in North Wales, has in the press a work on natural history, under the very appropriate title of "Animal Biography." It is to be comprised in three volumes octavo, and, though arranged systematically, is in all respects popular, consisting entirely of anecdotes and facts on the manners and economy of the whole animal creation.—As an introduction to a fashionable study, this work will fill a place long unoccupied. Mr. Bingley's volumes will take in all the material and authentic anecdotes recorded by natural historians and travellers during the last two centuries, including Le Vaillant, Buffon, Pennant, Sonnini, Shaw, Bruce, Church, Cook, Marchand, Park, Thunberg, &c. &c. The number of volumes of travels, &c. that have been consulted, has been nearly a thousand.

The author of "Evenings at Home" has finished a small work entitled the WOODLAND COMPANION; or, a Description of British Trees, with some Account of their Uses. It will be illustrated with twenty-eight copper-plates.

Mr. THOMAS FENWICK, colliery-viewer, of Dipton, near Newcastle, is printing a second edition of his "Essays on Practical Mechanics." He has been induced to add some "Observations on the Power of Horses, and on the Threshing-Machine," in order to render the work more extensively useful.

The Rev. JOSHUA LARWOOD, Chaplain in the Navy, author of "Erratics," &c. &c. is preparing for speedy publication a copious work, entitled "Nautical Anecdotes." It is avowedly a compilation,

tion, but the accuracy and experience of this writer on naval topics are promising recommendations of his performance.

A work is in the press, entitled "The Strolling Player; or, Life and Adventures of William Templeton;" and it will contain a variety of novel incidents and observations relative to the stage and its votaries.

Mr. T. F. DIBBIN, of Gloucester, A.B. late of St. John's College, Oxon, has just completed a small Bibliographical Work, in crown octavo, embracing the most rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; being, in part, a tabulated Arrangement from Dr. Harwood's View, &c. on a new plan, with Notes philological and illustrative, from Maittaire, De Bure, *Dictionnaire Bibliographique*, &c. and references to the celebrated Catalogues of Thead, Askew, Beauclerk, Croft, Pinelli, and the modern catalogues of eminent booksellers. This work is intended as a classical VADE MECUM; and, exclusively of bibliographical anecdotes and criticisms, may be considered as representing the prices of rare books from frequent references to modern sales and catalogues. Should the author meet with success in this small work (which he considers but as an epitome); he proposes publishing a large work, in quarto, which will comprehend a variety of important matter from Meerman, Maittaire, Le Long, Panzen, and the authorities above adduced.

Dr. GORDON has presented a Memorial to the Common Council of London, stating his having discovered the art of making Flour from a substance that grows in great abundance in this country, so as to supply the demand at one fourth of the average price of wheaten flour; and he asserts, that it is equally nutritious and palatable, and will retain its quality for several years.

Mr. R. JAMESON has a very curious article in Mr. Nicholson's Journal for August, on Granite, which he attempts to demonstrate is the oldest of all the primitive rocks that were formed when the earth was in its *chaotic* state, or covered to a great height with water, and before organization had commenced. "Granite (he says) is composed of felspar, quartz, and mica; and, though not so rich in metals and their ores, as the primitive rocks of newer formation, it nevertheless contains some red and brown iron-ore, bismuth, cobalt, blende, galena, and several ores of copper, but it abounds more with tin than with any other metal."

Besides the Description of the Gallery of the Louvre, which is preparing in English by Dr. GRIFFITH and Mrs. COSWAY, another on a much larger scale will be performed by order of the French Government in the French language.

An indelible ink is prepared by Mr. T. SHELDRAKE, in the Strand, from a solution of asphaltum in spirit of turpentine, to which is to be added so much of the solution of amber as will give it a due consistence, and the finest lamp black to give it colour. The addition of a small quantity of drying oil will increase the difficulty of obliteration.

The following theory has lately been advanced, to account for the cause, why a large quantity of salt prevents putrefaction, and a small quantity hastens it. Three things seem necessary for the decomposition of an animal substance, viz. contact with the atmospheric air, a moderate degree of heat, and moisture. According to Gren, salt acts by abstracting the moisture, and guarding the substance from the contact of oxygen. To a different cause the *septic* property of salt must be referred. The destruction of muscular irritability appears to be a chief cause of accelerating putrefaction, which has been ascertained in cases of persons killed by the electric-shock, by violent exercise, or by any thing that destroys the irritability of the muscular fibre. Now it has been found by experiment, that the compounds of soda and potash destroy irritability. When a large quantity of salt is applied to an animal substance, it acts by removing air and moisture; and without these the muscular fibre cannot be destroyed. On the other hand, when a small quantity of salt only is applied, it is insufficient either to exclude the air, or abstract the moisture: the property, therefore, that it possesses of destroying irritability acts in conjunction with the other causes, and accelerates the putrefactive process much more than any of them separately. This theory, so much connected with domestic economy, deserves the particular attention of the chemist.

Dr. YOUNG has, in a letter to Mr. Nicholson, answered Mr. Gough's Essay on the Theory of Compound Sounds. "I am not (says Dr. Young) solicitous for the application of the term compound by coalescence to the human voice; but Mr. Gough can scarcely form to himself a distinct conception of it very different from mine. A mixture of imperfect unisons would inevitably be accompanied by the production of beats; and, if he assert that

the imperfection is too small to produce this effect, I will request him to assign any reasonable limit to its magnitude, and, by producing the note long enough, I will shew that a beat must necessarily ensue. Perhaps a wish to retain the Newtonian theory of the law of the undulations may have led him into these superfluous refinements."—See the article LEARNED SOCIETIES, p. 154.

MR. E. WALKER has just published a Table, by which the variation of rate in a Time-piece, as indicated by the changes in the arc of vibration, may be readily found, with the assistance of the rules of addition and subtraction.

MR. J. CUTHBERTSON, of Poland-street, has examined Volta's experiments, which he calls *fundamental*, and upon which his theory of Galvanism rests, and, after various trials, he has found, that only *one* out of the *three* succeeds.

M. D'OHSSON is publishing the Biography of all the Sultans of Constantinople. This work he draws from original materials, which his long residence in that capital, and his perfect knowledge of the Turkish language, were able to afford him. The life of each Sultan will be accompanied by his portrait, copied from the original portraits, which are carefully kept in the Seraglio of the Grand Seignior.

LABORDE's *Voyage Pittoresque* in Spain will consist of four volumes. The first volume will contain his entrance into Spain in the neighbourhood of Barreges, and the most remarkable parts of the Spanish Pyrenees, together with picturesque views of Montserrat, Barcelona, the antiquities of Tarragona and Saguntum, the environs of Valencia, Alicant, Carthagena, and the kingdom of Murcia.—The second volume will comprehend the kingdom of Grenada, Cordova, Seville, and the remainder of Andalusia.—The third volume will contain the northern Provinces of Spain; the aqueduct of Segvia, the ruins of Oxama, or Clunia, of Numantia; the Gothic buildings of Burgos, of Leon, of Valladolid; views of Asturias, of Aragon, of Galicia, and Biscaya.—The fourth volume will be devoted to views of Madrid, and of the royal palaces or country seats in its neighbourhood, the gardens and marbles of St. Ildefonse, the charming views of Aranjuez, and the riches of the Escorial.

BONAPARTE proposes a prize-medal of 3000 francs for the best experiments which shall be made every year upon the Galvanic fluid; and also the sum of 60,000 francs to such persons as shall

promote electricity and Galvanism, in the same degree as Franklin and Volta have advanced those sciences. Foreigners of all nations may be competitors.

The following is a method used in France for cleaning musty casks:—Fresh cow-dung, diluted with water, in which four parts of salt, and one of common alum, are dissolved; must be boiled together, and poured hot into the barrel, which must be bunged, and well-shaken. This operation must be performed several times, taking care to rinse the cask out every time with clean water.

DR. PARKE, of Philadelphia, has perfectly cured two persons of pulmonary consumptions, by means of a salivation.

At Kiel there is an institution for the deaf and dumb, at which the electric pile of Volta has been applied as a remedy for deafness. Those who have been in any degree recovered, are observed to hear the letter *a* the soonest, then *e*, and last of all *i*. Of the consonants, *r* is that which they first hear. At present no permanent good effects have been produced.

The following process is made use of for dyeing wool in the grease of a permanent blue colour, from the darkest to the lightest tint:—Take four ounces of the best indigo, reduce it to a very fine powder, and twelve pounds of wool in the grease; put the whole into a copper large enough to contain all the wool to be dyed. As soon as the requisite colour is obtained, the wool must be washed and dried. The liquor remaining may be again used to produce lighter blues. M. FAVIETUX asserts, that the colour is as beautiful and permanent as the finest blue produced by woad, and that by this method it loses less in weight, than if it were previously scoured.

About the end of last April, some workmen, who were employed in trenching a piece of ground belonging to the Petrini family, and a small distance from Rome, discovered the skeleton of an animal, which attracted their attention by the immense size of its bones. A bone of the leg, which they measured, was two feet and four inches in circumference. They also found several teeth, six inches long, and very much resembling those found in Siberia, and on the banks of the Ohio, in America. By the carelessness of the workmen, this choice fragment of natural history was very near being entirely demolished; a part of it also, on exposure to the air, almost immediately dissolved into ashes. It is supposed that this skeleton belonged to one of those species of immense animals, such as the Mammoth, which

which are now totally extinct, and can only be traced by the casual discovery of their enormous remains.

Among those who have devoted themselves to the dangers and cares of remote voyages to extend the sphere of human knowledge, ALEX. DE HUMBOLDT is highly to be distinguished, who, with a moderate fortune, and without the succour of any government, but with uncommon knowledge, with an ardent zeal for the sciences, and a courage proof against every thing, has proposed to make the tour of the globe, to collect new observations on nature, and on men, on the theory of the earth, on astronomy, on geographical positions, and on animals, plants, and stones. After having already traversed a great part of the deserts of South America, he has lately set out for Peru, by land, with a design to return to Europe by the East Indies. His last letters are from Cartiagena. The passage which he made to arrive thither was extremely dangerous. After having disembarked on the rivers of Rio Sinu, where he found a multitude of crocodiles, and of the Indians of Darixa, who are distinguished from the Caraibes who surround them, both by their smaller size, and by their plumpness and strength, he encountered a tempest, wherein his little vessel was on the point of being overset, and was only saved because they were enabled quickly to cut down a sail, at the very instant when the pilot cried out, that the ship would no longer answer the helm. They retired behind Cape Gigante, where they fortunately escaped death. M. de Humboldt disembarked, to observe an eclipse of the moon, which took place on the 29th to the 30th of March, and which was total in all those countries; but, when he was at a certain distance from his companions, he saw some Negro-fugitives making towards him with poniards; and it was with much difficulty that he was able to escape them, and to reach the sloop before them. It was on Palm Sunday, and precisely the same day wherein, last year, he had escaped a danger no less imminent, on the river Oroonoko, where, surrounded with crocodiles, his little bark was near oversetting, and giving him up to those voracious animals.

Dr. GALL, at Vienna, who has been forbidden to teach, in public, his singular and curious doctrine, takes the conformation of the skull for the basis of his observations or conjectures: the more convex and arched the skull is, the more capa-

city he supposes to be in the individual, and quotes, in support of his opinion, the skulls of several celebrated men. This convexity is generally remarked in all great men; but handsome men, whose head is round, and of a more agreeable form, have commonly but little wit. He thinks he can also assign to the brain the place of each of the faculties of the soul; for example, he finds the seat of the faculty of observation immediately behind the forehead. This place is much arched in children, who, as is well-known, are particularly distinguished by that quality. This convexity insensibly diminishes, and even changes to concavity, except in persons of great observation, and Dr. Gall concludes from hence, that liberty and use may produce many changes in this faculty of man. He has in his possession the skulls of several celebrated persons, among others, those of Blumauer, of Axlinger, and of Wurmser. In the skull of this latter, he pretends to have discovered the organ of courage, which is placed at an inch distance and above the ear. The skulls of animals have also furnished him with important discoveries. He has found the musical organ in the skulls of singing-birds, in those of celebrated musicians, and especially in that of Mozart. And, lastly, he finds the organ of cunning in the spotted skulls of foxes and cats, as also in those of men whom he has known to be of great subtlety.

The last Leipzig-fair was attended by upwards of 36,000 foreigners, among whom it is computed there were 13,000 Jews.

One of the most magnificent literary productions that has appeared of late years on the Continent, is the Celestial Atlas of M. BODE, Professor of Astronomy, &c. at Berlin. It has been published in twenty large sheets, and contains a catalogue of 17,000 stars, the major part of which has been furnished him by LALANDE, the celebrated French Astronomer.

A new species of oats, which, from the circumstances of the seed having been first discovered in a potatoe field, is called the Potatoe Oat, is in general request and culture, in some parts of North America; it is a round full grain, resembling barley in size, with a remarkable thin shell, and the bushel of it weighs full ten pounds more than a like measure of any other species of oat.

Citizen LALANDE has offered to the National Institute a sum amounting to 10,000 francs, to found an annual prize, to be adjudged by the Institute, to the author of the most remarkable or useful discovery,

covery, observation, or work, that shall have been made in astronomy in the course of the year. The Institute has highly applauded this act of generosity in one of its members, and ordered its vote of thanks to be registered in the verbal-process, and appointed commissaries for each of the three classes, to concert in the next general sitting the means of carrying the design into execution.

The following notice is copied from a late Paris Journal:—"The Board of Longitude at its meeting of the 23d of June adjudged the premium of 6000 francs, which was proposed for the lunar tables, to M. BRÜGG, an astronomer at Vienna, who has succeeded by combining from 3 to 4000 observations, and forming tables which do not differ 10 seconds from an actual observation. This is the greatest aid with which astronomy can furnish navigation, and nothing more is wanting for finding the longitude at sea with the utmost accuracy. The horary tables which I published in 1793, for finding the hour at sea, render this part of the calculation so easy, that it may be executed by the most inexperienced navigator."—LALANDE.

In the last sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the subject of Galvanism occupied much attention.—M. Councillor HERHARD has made it appear that nickel, in contact with zinc, produces the same effect as silver and copper. M. KLAUROTH gave some details on the Galvanic essays made, on a large scale, by M. von Marum, at Harlem, and on his counter-experiments with the great electrifying machine of Teyler. These essays confirm the theory of Volta on the identity of Galvanism with the electric matter.

In the Turkish printing-press at Constantinople, which was set up about two years ago, under the protection of Sultan Selim, there is now printing a Dictionary of the Turkish, Greek, Latin, French, and Persian languages, in three volumes folio. About 200 pages have been al-

ready printed. There are, besides, at Constantinople, two Greek printing-offices, under the inspection of the Patriarch Neophylus; but only church-books are printed there.

Citizen LANGLES has collected certain passages from Arabian authors, which prove that Alexandria was not founded, but only rebuilt, by Alexander the Great, and that before that period there stood an ancient city in the place since occupied by the city of Alexandria. "This city," says Citizen Langles, "was called *Raqoub* or *Raqudab*, according to the Arabian authors; but rather *Rakhoty*, according to the Coptic orthography; a word which the Greeks and Latins have converted into 'Ρακωτης, Rhacotis.'" Citizen Langles endeavours to confirm this opinion, and to support it by the testimony of the monuments found in Egypt. By a very remarkable coincidence, Citizen OLIVIER, at the sight of the catacombs of Alexandria, conceived the same idea that the Arabian authors had furnished to Citizen Langles.

The Department of the Communication by Water at Pittsburgh has lately published a very beautifully-finished Chart of the Canals in Russia, which contains a great part of the latter, namely, all that have been formed between the White and Black Sea, and between the Baltic and the Caspian, and from which may be seen how much has been attempted and done in Russia for the promotion of the interior trade, by this very useful establishment of canals and sluices, or locks, &c. Amongst others, the famous Oginski canal that communicates between the rivers Dnieper and Niemen or Memel, which was begun some years ago by the Poles, and then lay neglected, is now already so far extended, that it will be ready in the course of this year. In the present year, a new canal between the rivers Somin and Tichwinka, eastward from New Ladoga is begun, and will be finished, according to computation, in the year 1804.

## MEDICAL LECTURES FOR 1802.

THE following Courses of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, during the ensuing winter:

On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL. Clinical Lectures on cases occurring in the Hospital will also be given by Dr. ROBERTS.

On Anatomy and Physiology by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. MACARTNEY.

On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On Chemistry and the Materia Medica, by Dr. POWELL.

On Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. THYNNE.

The anatomical lectures will begin on the 1st of October at 2 o'clock, and the other

other lectures on the succeeding days; which, with other particulars, may be learned by applying to Mr. Nicholson, at St. Bartholomew's-hospital. the Lectures will be continued every day at that hour, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

The Lectures given at the Theatres of the contiguous Hospitals of St. Thomas's and Guy's, for 1802, will commence in the following order:

St. Thomas's-hospital.—Anatomy and Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Friday, October 1st, at one o'clock.

Guy's-hospital—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, on Monday, October 4th, at 10 in the morning.

Theory and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Tuesday, October 5th, at 10 in the morning.

Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY, on Tuesday, October 5th, at 7 in the evening.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Wednesday, October 6th, at 8 in the morning.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. Haighton, on Monday, October 11th, at a quarter before 7 in the evening.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, illustrated by select cases under his care in Guy's-hospital, on Monday, October 11th, at 8 in the evening.

Dr. WELLS, one of the Physicians to St. Thomas's-hospital, purposes commencing, in the neighbourhood of that hospital, on Monday the 4th of October, a Course of Lectures upon the Practice of Physic.

Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-street.—Mr. WILSON and Mr. THOMAS will begin the Winter Course of their Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Friday the 1st of October, at 2 o'clock.—Practical Anatomy will be continued in the forenoon as usual.—Further particulars may be known, and a printed plan of the Course had, by applying to Mr. Wilson, at his house in Argyll-street, or to Mr. Thomas, Leicester-square; also in Windmill-street.

Dr. OSBORN's and Dr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.—The Lectures will in future be given only at Dr. Clarke's house, No. 1, New Burlington street, Piccadilly.—A Course will begin on Thursday, Oct. 4, at a quarter past ten o'clock, and

On Monday, October the 4th, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Autumnal Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, will commence in Golden-square, by Mr. JOHN PEARSON, Surgeon of the Lock-hospital, and Asylum, and of the Public Dispensary.

On Friday, Oct. 1, Dr. DENNISON and Dr. SQUIRE will begin a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

On the first Tuesday evening in October and February, at eight o'clock precisely, Mr. BLAIR will commence a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Animal Economy; for the information of scientific persons, amateurs of natural history, students in the liberal arts, and professional men in general.

On the first Friday evening in October and February, at six o'clock precisely, will commence a Course of Lectures on the Clinical Practice of Surgery; to be illustrated by the cases and operations which occur at the Bloomsbury Dispensary.—Terms of attendance, three guineas.—

Further particulars may be learnt at Mr. Blair's house, No. 69, Great Russel-street.

Mr. BROOKES's Autumnal Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will commence about the beginning of October, at his Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street.

Dr. ROWLEY intends to give a Course of Lectures in Saville-row, on the Ancient and Modern Medicine, with Aphorisms for practice.

St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary.—Dr. HOOPER: on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Morbid Anatomy, and Materia Medica, in the following order:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half past 6 in the evening, the Theory and Practice of Physic and Morbid Anatomy, in which the History, Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Method of Cure of Diseases will be delivered, with the Appearances *post mortem*, illustrated by Preparations.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half past 7 in the morning, the Materia Medica, which embraces the History of all the Articles employed for the Cure of Diseases; the Mode of making their Preparations.

Mr.

Mr. CARPUE, Surgeon to his Majesty's Forces, will commence his Anatomical Lectures at his Theatre, Broad-street, Golden square, on Monday the 4th of October.—Mr. Carpue's method of teaching prevents him from taking more than ten pupils.—The terms are ten guineas entrance, and ten guineas when the pu-

pil can demonstrate every part of the human body, and perform the operations in surgery.—(This includes the expence of subjects, &c.)—The Dissecting-room will open some time this month, if the weather permits.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Carpue, at his house, Leicester-square.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Number II. of Handell's Messiah, abridged and adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq; in the same Style as that in which he arranged Handel's Overtures.*

WITH our opinion of the plan and execution of this work, so far as it could be formed from our sight of the first Number, the public are already acquainted. In the present Number we find the chorusses—"O thou that tellest good tidings to Sion"—"For unto us a Child is born"—"Glory to God";—the pastoral symphony preceding the recitative—"There were Shepherds abiding in the Field";—and the air—"Rejoice greatly"; in each of which the ingenious editor has exercised that judgment for which we have so long since given him credit.

*Anthem for Easter, performed at Blackheath Chapel. Inscribed to the Rev. Dr. Towne, by W. H. Bird.*

Mr. Bird, though evidently an inexperienced composer, has discovered, in his present production, a degree of fancy, which, if properly cultivated, may hereafter be displayed much to the advantage of his professional reputation. His ideas, however, at present, are injudiciously, and even wildly, arranged; his harmonies badly modulated, and his bass so ill chosen, as to betray an ignorance of some of the rules indispensable to legitimate composition.

*A Fourth Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which are introduced the favourite Scotch Airs, "Lochaber and Duncan Gray." Composed by T. H. Butler.*

Mr. Butler's excellent first movement to this sonata, together with the taste with which he has ornamented and augmented the subject-matter of the following movement, will render the composition a pleasing acquisition with piano-forte performers. The plan of introducing old and favourite airs in instrumental compositions, is a very eligible one; and when adopted with a success equal to the pre-

sent, forms a strong recommendation with the generality of hearers.

"*The Post Captain*," sung by Mr. Incledon, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, and in his new Entertainment, called "*Variety*." Composed by W. Shield, Esq. The Words by Mr. Rannie.

"*The Post Captain*" is a song of so much novelty and spirit, as to be highly worthy the pen of its ingenious author. The passages are bold and characteristic, and run into each other with an ease which speaks a connected and well-digested train of ideas. The expression "*Yoe, yoe,*" is given with a truth and force only equalled in this species of composition by Mr. Shield's "*By the Deep, Nine,*" and the whole of the last five bars of the air possess a strength and propriety of character which alone would have been sufficient to recommend the song to all lovers of good vocal composition.

"*O Happy Hours whilst now I stray,*" written by a young Gentleman. Set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Pedal-harp, and dedicated to the Miss Guests, of Blosely, in Shropshire, by John Guest, Bury St. Edmunds.

The melody of this song, though rather common-place, and somewhat monotonous, is not wholly without its claims to our praise. A pleasing smoothness, and tenderness of expression, aided by the effect of an *arpeggio* accompaniment, form a recommendation which do credit to Mr. Guest's taste and judgment, and which will, do doubt, promote its sale.

"*The favourite Bird is soaring still,*" written by the Author of the "*Farmer's Boy*," set to Music by John Guest.

Much nature and simplicity pervade both the words and music of this little ballad, which, by the way, in conformity to the *burthen*, should have been entitled the "*Holiday*." The change of the time at the words "*Yet so lightly on its Way,*" is judicious, and the concluding symphony leaves an agreeable impression on the ear.

*Number I. A favourite Overture for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin ad libitum. Composed by F. Kotzwar, Author of the "Battle of Prague."*

In this overture, which comprises three movements, we find many novel and striking ideas. The opening movement is bold and spirited; the second, smooth and graceful; and the third, lively and animating. Taken in the aggregate, it forms an excellent exercise for the instrument to which it is here adapted, and merits our recommendation.

*"High o'er the Grave where Mary sleeps," a favourite Ballad. The Poetry by Mr. Rannie. The Music composed by John Ross, Esq.*

A soft pleasing melancholy runs through this air, and greatly interests the sensible ear. The accompaniment is conceived with taste, and the bass is chosen with a judgment highly creditable to the composer. The words, which consist of sixteen lines, convey some tender ideas in smooth and easy versification, and are in the true style of lyric poetry.

*The "Sea Boy's Gratitude," a favourite Song, sung with universal Applause by Mr. Incledon, in his New Entertainment called "Variety." Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq.*

The "Sea Boy's Gratitude" is expressed in pleasing and natural strains. Mr. Mazzinghi has written to the situation and character before him, and strongly conveyed the sentiment of the author. The song consists of two verses, to which the music, with some trifling variation, is repeated.

*"Tho' formed in the bumble Cot," a favourite Song sung by Mrs. Bland, in the Opera of the Red-Cross Knight. Composed by T. Attwood.*

This is a pleasing familiar air. The passages, though not particularly novel

or striking, are every where agreeable, and arise out of each other with nature and propriety. The accompaniment, which is sometimes formed from the melody, and is sometimes in *arpeggio*, is adjusted with judgment, and greatly contributes to the general effect.

*Two cheerful and two serious Glees, composed by J. Marsh, Esq.*

In the two first of these glees we find a good deal of that humour proper to the *catch*, and given in a *combination of parts* which evince considerable acquaintance with the general laws of harmony. The serious glee, or "Patriot's Prayer," is also adjusted with an address bespeaking considerable experience in this species of composition. They are all written for three voices, and may be sung by a bass and two tenors; a bass, tenor, and counter; or a bass, tenor, and treble.

*"Darling Sue," a favourite Song, sung with universal Applause by Mr. Incledon, in his New Entertainment called "Variety." The Words by T. Dibdin. The Music composed by John Dovey.*

"Darling Sue" is not altogether without attractions; but that they are sufficient to justify her title, we cannot say—In a word, the melody, though broad and simple, wants that originality and character which form the chief merit of songs of this familiar description.

*"The Negro Mother," a Ballad set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Ross, Esq.*

Mr. Ross, the natural beauty of whose melody has so often excited our favourable notice, has acquitted himself with much taste in the "Negro Mother."—The passages flow with ease, and the expression is every where pathetic and just.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

As the list of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only List that can be useful to the public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Brief Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Wilton, D. D. Pastor of the Church at the Welch House, Little East Cheap, London.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 91.

### BOTANY.

Fasciculus I. to be continued every four Months, of a Synopsis of the British Confervae, containing twelve highly magnified Drawings, coloured from Nature, with Descriptions

scriptions, by Lewis Weston Dillwyn, F. L. S.

## DRAMA.

The Sixty-Third Letter: a Musical Farce, as performing at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket. By Walley Chamberlain Oulton.

## EDUCATION.

Bible Stories; or the Memorable Acts of the ancient Patriarchs, &c. extracted from the Old and New Testament, by William Scolfield, with Plates, 2 small vols. 4s. half-bound. Phillips.

A new System of English Grammar; or English so illustrated, as to facilitate the Acquisition of other Languages, whether ancient or modern. With an Appendix, containing a complete System of Parsing. By R. S. Skillern, A. M. 12mo.

## LAW.

An Abstract of the Act lately passed for consolidating the former Acts for the Redemption of the Land Tax, and for removing Doubts respecting the Rights of Persons to Vote for Members of Parliament. With explanatory Notes and Observations on the Advantages resulting from the Measure. By George Harrison, Esq.

The Trial at Large, Page v Travers and Way, respecting the Cargo of the Brig Jesse, at Bridport, before Mr. Justice Le Blanc and a Special Jury, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 30th of April, 1802.

## MEDICAL.

Practical Information on St. Anthony's Fire, and on Erythematous Affections in general; as also on the Measles: in which new Modes of Treatment are communicated, by E. Peart, M. D. 8vo. 34 pages.

Practical Information on Inflammation of the Bowels, and strangulated Rupture: in which a new Method of treating those Disorders is communicated. By E. Peart, M. D. 8vo. 38 pages.

An Examination of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Claims of Remuneration for the Vaccine Pock Inoculation, containing a Statement of the principal historical Facts of Vaccina, by George Pearson, M. D. 8vo. 190 pages.

## MISCELLANIES.

A few Ideas on Subjects highly interesting to Lovers of the fine Arts and elegant Amusements.

Annals of Public Economy, comprehending whatever relates to Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, Foreign Literature, Manners, Amusements, History, &c. &c. No. I. to be continued Monthly.

The Asiatic Annual Register, for the Year 1801, Vol. III.

Report of the Proceedings during the late contested Election for the County of Middlesex; including the Addresses, Speeches, and other interesting Particulars.

The new pocket Hoyle, containing the Games of Whist, Quadrille, Piquet, Lansquenet, Pharo, Rouge et Noir, Cribbage,

Matrimony, Casino, Reversis, Put, Connexions, &c. &c. displaying the Rules and Practice, as established by the first Class of Players, neatly done up to slip in a Case.

The Miscellaneous Works, in Prose and Verse, of the late Henry Man, 2 vols. 8vo.

## MATHEMATICS.

The young Algebraist's Companion; or, a new and easy Guide to Algebra, by Daniel Fenning. A new Edition. To which is added, 38 select Problems, with their Solutions, &c. by M. Davis, 12mo. bound.

## NOVELS.

Monckton; or the Fate of Eleanor. To which is prefixed, a General Defence of Modern Novels, by the Author of Count di Novini, 3 vols. 12mo.

Atala: from the French of M. de Chateau Briant, with Explanatory Notes, (Plates,) 12mo.

Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland, 4 vols. 12mo.

A Series of Novels, translated from the French of Madame de Genlis, 4 vols. 12mo.

Stella of the North; or the Foundling of the Ship, by the Author of Adelaide de Narbonne, &c. 4 vols. 12mo.

Memoirs of Alfred Berkley; or the Danger of Dissipation, by John Corry, Author of a Satirical View of London, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

Edwy and Bertha; or, the Force of Con-nubial Love; embellished with an Engrav-ing, sewed, being the first Number of a Se-ries of original Tales, for the Amusement of young Persons, by John Corry.

## POETRY.

Egypt; a Poem, descriptive of that Coun-try; written during the late Campaign, by M. M. Clifford, Esq. of the 12th Light Dragoons.

Original Poems and Translations, particu-larly Ambra, from Lorenzo De Medici, chiefly by Susannah Watts, 8vo.

## POLITICAL.

Political Papers, Vol. IV. chiefly respect-ing the Attempt of the County of York, and other Districts, to effect a Reformation of the Parliament of Great Britain: col-lected by the Rev. Christopher Wyvill.

The Middlesex Election candidly con- sidered in its Causes and Consequences, with a View of Sir Francis Burdett's Conduct and Character; and a short Address to the Free- holders. With a Portrait of Sir Francis Burdett.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A concise Statement of the Nature and Consequences of the Restriction of Payment in Specie at the Bank of England; respect- fully recommended in particular to the se- rious Attention of the Members of the New Parliament, by a Merchant.

The Eighteenth Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, com- pleting the 3d Volume.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Paris delineated, from the French of Mercier; including a Description of the principal Edifices and Curiosities of that Metropolis, 2 vols. 8vo.

The History and Antiquities of Reading, by the Rev. Charles Coates, L.L.B. 4to.

A Picture of Monmouthshire; or, an Abridgment of Mr. Cox's Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, by a Lady.

## TRAVELS.

Travels in the United States of America, commencing in 1793, and ending in 1797, with the Author's Journals of his Voyages across the Atlantic, by William Priest, 8vo.

## THEOLOGY.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Oxford, by the Bishop of that Diocese, at his Visitation in June 1802.

A Sermon preached before the Stamford Lodge of Odd Fellows, on the 14th of June, 1802, by the Rev. Robert Lasselles Carr.

Religious Principles, the Source of National Prosperity: a Sermon preached at Richmond on the late Thanksgiving-day. To which are subjoined, Essays on various Subjects connected with the Occasion, by the Rev. Edward Paterson, 8vo. 180 Pages.

Natural Theology; or, Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature, by William Paley, D. D. 8vo. boards.

A Sermon preached at St. Andrew's, Norwich, on the general Thanksgiving Day, by the Rev. Lancaster Adkin, A. M. 4to.

A Sermon preached at the Magdalen Hospital; before the Governors, May 4th, 1802, by Charles Peter Layard, D. D. 4to.

The Triumphs of Christianity over Infidelity displayed, being a full Answer to the Objection of Mr. Gibbon, by N. Nisbett, A. M. 8vo.

The Epistle of Paul to the Romans analysed, from a Developement of those Circumstances in the Romish Church, by which it was occasioned, by John Jones, 8vo.

A serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life, adapted to the State and Condition of all Orders of Christians, by W. Law, A. M. The fourteenth Edition, corrected: to which is added, some Account of the Author, by E. Gibbon, Esq. the Historian, large Print, 1 vol. 8vo.

A short History of the Ancient Israelites, much enlarged from the Apparatus Biblicus of Pere LAMY, and corrected and improved throughout, by A. Clark, in one vol. crown 8vo.

The Prospect of future, universal Peace: a Sermon, on the Day of Thanksgiving for the Peace, by Joshua Toulmin, D. D.

Sermons on interesting and practical Subjects, by the late Rev. Thomas Twining, of Trowbridge; with a biographical Preface by Joshua Toulmin, D. D.

A Ram's Horn Trumpeter at the Walls of Jericho; or, a Reply to Mr. Huntington's

Letter to Joseph Britton, by Thomas Ludson.

Remarks on the Methodist Dialogue Writer, on the Subject of Baptism, by D. Sprague.

A plain Preface to the Bible; being an Attempt to rescue that sacred Volume from Indifference and Neglect: designed as an Appendage to every Family Bible, by James Wickens, Esq.

A Thanksgiving Sermon for the Peace, preached at Stockton-upon-Tees, June 1, 1802, by John Brewster, M. A.

Performance of Vows, the True Thanksgiving; a Sermon preached at Christ Church, Surry, on the Thanksgiving-day, and at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, on Monday, June 21, 1802, before the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, by Thomas Ackland, Rector of Christ Church, &c. 4to.

A Sermon, preached at Winchester on June 1, 1802, being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving for the Restoration of Peace, by the Rev. John Garnet, 4to.

## VETERINARY ART.

Observations on the Structure and Diseases of the Foot of the Horse, and on the Principles and Practice of Shoeing, by Edward Coleman, Vol. II. 4to.

Books, just imported by Dulau and Co. Sobo-square.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Aug. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.

APPLETON, Thos. Wigan, dyer. (Gaskell, Wigan  
Bettger, Wm. Vauxhall, taylor. (Biggins, Inner Temple  
Barker, Rich. Wellingborough, carrier. (Hodson and Son, Wellingborough  
Brooks, Thos. Gainsborough, grocer. (Barber, Gray's inn  
Beaumont, Wm. Francis, Mitre court, Cheapside, wine-merchant. (Morgan, Bedford row  
Brown, John, Goldsmith street, warehouseman. (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury square  
Behenna, Rich. late of Penryn, now of London, maltster. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings  
Boulton, John, St. Martin's lane, upholster. (Mills, Ely place  
Compton, Edward, Cholderton Lains, Amport, farmer. (Hodding, jun., New Sarum  
Colombine, Francis, David Colombe, David Colombe, jun. and Peter Colombe, jun. Norwich, merchants. (Foster, Son, Unthank, and Foster, Norwich  
Cartwright, John, Newton, Wakefield, dealer. (Sykes, New inn  
Cannon, Methuselah, Plymouth, grocer. (Wright and Rovill, Chancery lane  
Crean, Edw. Margaret street, Cavendish square, carpenter, &c. (Carter and Sheffield, Great Trescot street  
Clark, Christopher, Buckingham street, victualler. (Cockers, Nassau street  
Calderwood, John, Clarence place, Pentonville, wine-merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street  
Croker, Henry, parish of Bridge, Kent, linen-weaver. (Barnes, Clifford's inn  
Dennis, John Bertrand, St. Andrew's hill, Doctors Commons [Fuller, Fore street  
Davis, Isaac, and Motes Solomon, Union court, merchants. (Walker, Coleman street  
De Mendes, Abraham, Pavement, Moorfields, merchant. (Kirton, Mansell street  
Eatto, Rob. Weybread, Suffolk, butcher. (Cawthew, Harleston, Norfolk  
Elliott, George, and George Pickard, Wood street, velvet ribbon and lace-trimming manufacturers. (Stratton, Shoreditch  
Froome, John, Bermondsey street, currier, &c. (Wilks, Hoxton square  
Grant, John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton street  
Geddes, Alex. late of Capel court, now of Mark lane, merchant, partner with George Laing, of Demerara. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street  
Houlton, John, Digbeth, Birmingham, baker, &c. (Sedlow and Richardson, Monument yard  
Harvey, Henry Hill, Tokenhouse yard, London, and Upper street, Islington, broker, &c. (Wadson, Barlow, and Grovesnor, Austin Friars  
Hancock, George, Exeter, leather-breeches maker. (Tertell, Exeter  
Hodges, Rich. Shrewsbury, druggist. (Johnston, Temple  
Hardy, Joseph, Leadenhall street, silversmith. (Walker, Coleman street  
Kazelhurit, William, Backhill, Hatton garden, engraver. (Phillipson, Lower Holloway  
Horton, Thos. Lawrence Pountney hill, dry-salter, &c. (Atkinson, Castle street, Finsbury square  
Heald, Wm. Timothy, and Richard, Wakefield; Joseph Heald, King street, London; and Rich. Foster, Wakefield, merchants, under the firms of Healds and Co. in Wakefield, and Heald and Foster, in London. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrington court  
Heale, John, Beckington, baker. (Batten and Anstie, Temple  
Hilder, Wm. Compton, Ross, scrivener. (Taylor, No. 3, Gray's inn  
Jackson, Thos. Manchester, silk-manufacturer. (Ellis, Curzon street  
Jackman, James, Exeter, linen-draper. (Blandford and Sweat, Temple  
Kegeler, Bernhard, Newport, linen-draper. (Dickenson, Salop

Kendrick, John Simon, Birmingham, bellows-maker. (Mole, Birmingham  
Lonsdale, Edward, York, linen-draper. (Allen and Eley, Furnival's inn  
Lloyd, John, Woolwich, victualler. (Pearce and Dix, Paternoster row  
Last, John, All Saints, South Elmham, shopkeeper. (Trant and Moule, Chancery lane  
Marshall, John, Workington, linen-draper. (Parry, Thavies inn  
Maltby, Thos. and George, Saxe lane, merchants. (Willis, Warrington court  
Nesbitt, Harriet Deborah, Louisa Sophia Nesbitt, and Frances Nesbitt, Piccadilly, milliners. (Bremridge, Inner Temple  
Naylor, Wm. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Blacklock, Temple  
Proder, John, sen. Lancaster, brewer. (Baldwin and Dowbiggin, Lancaster  
Proder, John, jun. Lancaster, merchant. (Mason and Wilson, Lancaster  
Pontey, Wm. Sledmere, corn-factor, &c. (Galland, Kingston, Hull  
Richardson, Thos. Manchester, merchant. (Milne, Temple  
Rogerson, Thos. Oxford street, linen-draper. (Richardson, New inn  
Statham, Wm. Birmingham. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn  
Scott, Timothy, Coleman street, dealer. (Hoole, Moseley  
Sunderland, Wm. Wakefield, grocer. (Sykes, New inn  
Smallwood, Wm. Greenfield street, Whitechapel, upholster. (Pearson, Great Ormond street  
Self, Stephen, Haleworth, corn-merchant. (Cuside, Haleworth  
Simpson, Daniel, Broad street buildings, warehouseman. (Hurd, Furnival's inn  
Sealy, Wm. jun. Rettendon, Essex, farmer. (Tyrell and Francis, Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall  
Thomas, Thos. Strentham street, Bloomsbury, jeweller. (Gillham, Tooke's court  
Whitly, Thos. Making place, Halifax, merchant. (Gleadhill, Lothbury  
Warner, Avery, Marlborough, stocking-manufacturer. (Ward and Merriman, Marlboro'  
Wrightson, Thos. Doncaster, mercer, &c. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn  
Webson, Rich. Shepton Mallett, liquor-merchant. (Warr, New inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderson, Christopher, Beccles, shopkeeper. Sept. 10  
Bellamy, James, and Albert de Valangin, Holborn, wine-merchants, Sept. 7  
Blyth, Benj. Birmingham, woollen-draper, Aug. 28  
Bird, Hawkins, Bristol, tea-dealer, Sept. 7  
Banner, Thos. P. New court, Cruched Friars, merchant. Aug. 25  
Bamford, Samuel Paul, John Cooke, and James Francis Clifford, Tiverton, worsted-manufacturers. separate estate of John Cooke, Sept. 7  
Cawton, Wm. Finsbury square, leather-founder, Aug. 28  
Clark, Robert, King street, Covent Garden, linen-draper. Aug. 14  
Charters, Thos. Hoxton square, merchant, Sept. 18  
Child, Eleanor, South street, St. Luke's, chaperone. Aug. 20  
Cornish, Peter, Taunton, cooper, &c. Aug. 20  
Crosley, John, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 21  
Cartwright, Abel, Darlaston, baker, Aug. 23  
Cuvalje, Abraham Simon Doncker, Lancaster, merchant. Aug. 24  
Clarke, Rob and Geo. Grub street, horse-dealers, Sept. 7  
Cresdell, Henry, Cecil street, taylor, Sept. 18  
Cockayne, Nathaniel, Derby, baker, Sept. 18  
Cartwright, Thos. Manchester, upholsterer, Sept. 13  
Dale Isaac Ross, Exeter, earthenware-man, Aug. 20  
Dawson, John, Hyde street, steel-manufacturer, Aug. 18  
Dulau, Arnaud, Soho square, bookseller. Aug. 21  
Edwards, Miles, Bush lane, cotton-broker, Sept. 11  
Elvey, John, jun. Maidstone, taylor, Sept. 11  
Fogg, Rob. jun. New Bond street, china-man. Aug. 17  
Figgins, John, Trowbridge, carpenter, Sept. 8

Greenaway, Mary and Francis, Calne, collar-makers, Aug. 16  
 Golding, James, sen. and jun. Pudhill, clothiers, Aug. 25  
 Holmes, John, Newbold on Avon, lime-merchant, Sept. 13  
 Holmes, Wm. Otley, mercer, Aug. 23  
 Holland, Wm. Watling street, warehouseman, Sept. 7  
 Halsbury, Wm. Whitby, linen-draper, Aug. 23  
 Hudson, Wm. (partner with Benjamin Miles) Bedford-bury, woollen-draper, Sept. 18  
 Hughes, Rob. Chandos street, woollen-draper, Aug. 24  
 Hughes, Daniel, Liverpool, brush-maker, Sept. 13  
 Hopkins, Geo. Newcastle, corn-merchant, Aug. 25  
 Hughes, David, Liverpool, draper, Aug. 24  
 Harrison, John, Sunderland, ship-owner, Sept. 6  
 Hunt, Humphrey, Bristol, tea-dealer, Sept. 15  
 Jackson, John, Lime street, wine-merchant, Oct. 5  
 Jobett, John, Crown street, Finsbury square, shoe-maker, Sept. 11  
 Jones, James, Kingston upon Hull, grocer, Aug. 21  
 Jones, Hannah, Dolgoch, maltster, Sept. 10  
 Jenkins, Griffith, Swansea, tanner, Sept. 25  
 Kind, Peter, and Wm. Smith, Southampton, linen-draper, Sept. 23  
 Kid, Luke, Newcastle, flax-dresser, Aug. 26  
 Key, Wm. Duke street, Aldgate, man's-mercer, Aug. 28  
 Kirby, Geo. Bristol, tea-dealers, Sept. 15  
 Kenn, Thos. Knaresborough, flax-dresser, Sept. 8  
 Lodge, Frances, Pontefract, turner, Aug. 23  
 Lea, Samuel, Kidderminster, shag-weaver, Aug. 30  
 Moffatt, David, Fleet market, grocer, Aug. 14  
 Malters, Wm. sen. and jun. Greenwich, distillers, &c. Sept. 7  
 Miller, James, Hammersmith, wheelwright, Sept. 7  
 Martin, Rich. and James Bain, Fleet street, bookellers, Nov. 5  
 Miller, Thos. and James Hulme, Manchester, dealers in wools, Sept. 11, joint estate, and separate estate of Thos. Miller, Sept. 11

Martindale, John, St. James's street, wine-merchant, Oct. 9  
 Pitkeathley, Rob. Tavistock street, Covent garden, bookseller, Aug. 28  
 Penny, Davison, jun. St. John, Wapping, ship-chandler, Aug. 14  
 Pedlar, Henry, Bath, woollen-draper, Aug. 24  
 Porter, Rich. jun. Derby, grocer, Sept. 18  
 Richardson, Peter, Portsea, bookseller, Aug. 25  
 Roberts, Wm. Olsweftry, shopkeeper, Sept. 7  
 Rudhall, Anthony, Ediminster, baker, Sept. 3  
 Robinson, Thos. Liverpool, timber-merchant, Sept. 15  
 Stubbs, John, Keightley, innkeeper, Aug. 16  
 Sing, Thos. Horden, Stockport, grocer, Sept. 20  
 Stapleton, James, Sadler's Hall court, carpenter, Aug. 28  
 Skone, Wm. Bristol, grocer, Sept. 2  
 Smith, Joshua, and Adam Unsworth, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, Sept. 9  
 Stanley, John, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 8  
 Saufe, John, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 10  
 Streeter, Wm. Billinghurst, miller, Sept. 17  
 Shorthose, Thos. Sculcoates, merchant, Sept. 14  
 Taylor, John, Maiden lane, Wood street, weaver, &c. Aug. 28  
 Tupper, John, Chichester, merchant, Aug. 21  
 Threlfall, James, and Robert Hesketh, corn-merchants, Sept. 14, at the Globe tavern, John street, Liverpool  
 Utter, John Wm. Bowring green lane, Clerkenwell, Aug. 28  
 West, Wm. and Thos. Hughes, Paternoster row, booksellers, Aug. 31  
 Wallis, James, Paternoster row, bookseller, Sept. 11  
 Wadley, Samuel, Cheltenham, dealer, Sept. 11  
 Wood, James, Manchester, machine-maker, Sept. 8  
 Walker, Francis, and John Thompson, Sheffield, brewers, joint and separate estates, Sept. 6  
 Wells, Wm. Kirton, shopkeeper, Sept. 10  
 Watson, Horace, Little St. Helens, merchant, Aug. 28  
 Yeoman, Wm. Theobald's road, tallow-chandler, Aug. 14

## LIST OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

*LIST of the MEMBERS returned to serve in the second PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the several COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. in ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, alphabetically arranged.*

\*\* Those marked thus (\*) were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus (†) are new for the respective places. All the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked thus (¶) are returned for more than one place.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, (1)  
 Agmondeham—T. D. T. Drake, (2) C. D. Gerrard, (1)  
 Alban's, St.—\*Hon. J. W. Grimstone, W. S. Poyntz, (1)  
 Aldborough, Suffolk—Sir J. Aubry, Bart. (7), \*J. M'Mahon  
 Aldborough, Yorkshire—Charles Duncombe, jun. (1), \*John Sullivan  
 Andover—T. Alston Smith (1), \*Hon. N. Fellowes  
 Anglesea—Hon. Arthur Paget (2)  
 Appleby—John Courtenay (5), \*P. Francis  
 Arundel—\*Lord Andover, \*John Atkins  
 Ashburton—\*Sir Hugh Inglis, Walter Palk (1)  
 Aylebury—†James Dupre (1), \*Robert Bent  
 Bantury—Dudley North (6)  
 Barnstaple—†W. Devaynes (1), \*Sir Edw. Pellew  
 Bath—Lord John Thynne (1), J. Palmer (1)  
 Beaumaris—Lord Newborough (1)

Bedfordshire—Hon. H. A. St. John (5), J. Osborne (2)  
 Bedford Town—Samuel Whitbread (2), \*W. Lee Antoine  
 Bedwin—Sir R. Buxton (1), \*N. Holland  
 Beeralston—Ld. Louvaine (1), Col. W. Miford (1)  
 Berkshire—Geo. Vansittart (4), Chas. Dandas (2)  
 Berwick—\*Thomas Hall, †John Fordyce (1)  
 Beverley—\*John Wharton, N. C. Burton (1)  
 Bewdley—Miles Peter Andrews (1)  
 Bishop's Castle—Wm. Clive (6), \*John Robinson  
 Blechingly—\*James Milnes, \*J. B. Walsh  
 Bodwyn—†C. S. Lefevre (1), ¶\*J. Dupre Porcher  
 Boroughbridge—Hon. J. Scott (1), \*E. B. Portman  
 Boscombe—†J. H. Addington (2), J. A. S. Wortley (1)  
 Boston—\*W. A. Maddock, Tho Fyndell (2)  
 Brackley—John W. Egerton (6), Samuel Haynes (4)  
 Bramber—†G. Sutton (2), H. Joddrell (1)  
 Brecon County—Sir C. G. Morgan (6)  
 Brecon Town—Sir R. Salisbury (1)  
 Bridgnorth—J. Whitmore (2), I. Hawkins Browne (6)  
 Bridgwater—G. Pocock (1), J. Allen (1)  
 Bridport—†Sir E. Nepean (1), G. Barclay (2)  
 Bristol—Rt. Hon. C. Bragge (2), \*Evan Baillie  
 Buckinghamshire—Marquis Titchfield (2), Earl Temple (1)  
 Buckingham Town—Rt. Hon. T. Grenville (2), \*Lord W. A. Proby  
 Callington

[Sept. 1,

Callington—J. Inglet Fortescue (1), Paul Orchard (4)  
 Calne—\*Lord Henry Petty, J. Jekyll (4)  
 Cambridgehire—\*Lord C. Manners, Rt. Hon. C. York (2)  
 Cambridge University—Rt. Hon. W. Pitt (5)  
 Earl Euston (3)  
 Cambridge Town—Hon. E. Finch (4), Robert Manners (4)  
 Camelot—†R. Adair (1), \*J. Fonblanque  
 Canterbury—Hon. G. Watson (1) \*J. Baker  
 Cardiff—\*Lord W. Stewart  
 Cardiganshire—T. Johnes (2)  
 Cardigan Town—Hon. J. Vaughan (1)  
 Carlisle—J. C. Curwen (2), †W. S. Stanhope (1)  
 Carmarthenshire—\*Hamlyn Williams  
 Carmarthen Town—J. G. Phillips (1)  
 Carmarvonshire—Sir R. Williams (1)  
 Carnarvon Town—Hon. E. Paget (1)  
 Castle Rising—†P. I. Thellusson (2), C. Chester (2)  
 Cheshire—T. Cholmondeley (1), †W. Egerton (2)  
 Chester—Lord Belgrave (4), T. Grosvenor (2)  
 Chichester—Rt. Hon. T. Steele (5), G. W. Thomas (4)  
 Chippenham—\*C. Brooke, J. Dawkins (4)  
 Christchurch—Rt. Hon. G. Rose (3), †W. Sturges (1)  
 Cirencester—Sir R. Preston (2), M. H. Beach (2)  
 Clitheroe—\*Hon. John Cast, Hon. R. Curzon (1)  
 Cockermouth—\*Robert Ward, \*James Graham  
 Colchester—†J. Dennison (1), R. Thornton (4)  
 Corfe Castle—H. Banks (5), N. Bond (5)  
 Cornwall County—Sir W. Lemon (7), Francis Gregor (2)  
 Coventry—N. Jefferys (1), \*W. F. Barlow.  
 Cricklade—T. Estcourt (2), Lord Porchester (2)  
 Cumberland—Sir H. Fletcher (7), J. Lowther (1)  
 Dartmouth—E. Bastard (5), \*A. Howe Holdsworth  
 Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynne (2)  
 Denbigh Town—\*Hon. F. West  
 Derbyshire—Lord G. Cavendish (6), E. M. Mundy (4)  
 Derby Town—Hon. G. Walpole (2), E. Coke (5)  
 Devizes—Rt. Hon. H. Addington (4), J. Smith (1)  
 Devonshire—Sir Lawrence Palk (4), J. P. Bastard (5)  
 Dorsetshire—W. M. Pitt (5), F. J. Brown (4)  
 Dorchester—F. Fane (2), C. Ashley (2)  
 Dover—J. Trevanion (5), J. S. Smith  
 Downton—Hon. E. Bouvierie (2), \*Hon. J. Ward  
 Droitwich—Sir E. Winnington (5) Hon. A. Foley (6)  
 Dunwich—Lord Huntingfield (3), S. Barne (1)  
 Durham County—Sir R. Milbauke (1), R. Burdon (2)  
 Durham City—R. J. Lambton (1), \*Richard Wharton  
 East Looe—J. Buller (1), \*E. Buller  
 Edmond's Bury, St.—Lord Hervey (1), \*Lord C. Fitzroy  
 Essex—J. Bullock (6), \*Elijah Harvey  
 Evesham—C. Thellusson (1), \*Cr. Bruce  
 Exeter—Sir C. Bamfylde (1), \*J. Buller  
 Eye—Hon. W. Cornwallis (5), J. Cornwallis (1)  
 Flintshire—Sir T. Mostyn (1)  
 Flint Town—Watkin Williams (6)  
 Fowey—\*R. P. Carew, E. Golding (1)  
 Gatton—†M. Wood (2), \*J. Dashwood  
 Germain's, St.—\*Lord Binning, \*J. Langham  
 Glamorganshire—T. Windham (4)  
 Gloucestershire—Hon. G. Berkeley (5), Marquis of Worcester (1)  
 Gloucester City—J. Pitt (4), H. Howard (2)  
 Grampound—Sir C. Hawkins (1), †B. Hobhouse (1)  
 Grantham—\*Sir W. E. Welby, \*T. Thornton  
 Great Grimsby—A. Boucherett (1), \*J. H. Loft  
 Grinstead (East)—†Sir H. Strachey (2), \*D. Giles  
 Guildford—Lord Cranley (6), Hon. J. C. Norton (1)  
 Hampshire—Sir W. Heathcote (2), W. Chute (2)  
 Harwich—J. Robinson (5), \*T. Myers  
 Haslemore—G. Wood (1), †R. Penn (1)  
 Hastings—†Lord Glenbervie (2), †G. W. Gunning (1)  
 Haverfordwest—Lord Kensington (10)  
 Helston—\*Lord Fitzharris, \*J. Penn  
 Herefordshire—\*Sir G. Cornwall, \*J. G. Cotterell  
 Hereford City—J. Scudamore (1), T. P. Symonds (1)  
 Hertfordshire—W. Plumer (8), \*Hon. P. Lambe  
 Hertford Town—\*Hon. G. S. Cowper, N. Calvert (3)  
 Heyden—C. A. Saville (1), †G. Johnstone (1)  
 Heytesbury—\*Lord Kirkwall, \*Rt. Hon. C. Abbot (2) ¶  
 Higham Ferrers—\*F. F. Foljambe  
 Hindon—\*T. Wallace, \*J. Pedley  
 Honiton—G. Shum (1), †Sir J. Honywood (1)  
 Horsham—\*P. Ross, \*E. Hilliard  
 Huntingdonshire—Lord Hinchinbrooke (2),  
 Lord Montagu (1)  
 Huntingdon Town—J. Calvert (2), W. H. Fellows (4)  
 Hythe—\*M. White, \*T. Godfrey  
 Ilchester—\*W. Punter, \*T. Plummer  
 Ipswich—C. A. Crickett (4), Sir A. Hammond (1)  
 Ives, St.—W. Praed (5), \*J. Raine  
 Kent—\*F. Honywood, Sir W. Geary (1)  
 King's Lynn—Sir M. B. Foulkes (2), Hon. H. Walpole (5)  
 Kingston-upon-Hull—S. Thornton (4), \*J. Staniforth  
 Knaresborough—Lord J. Townshend (4), J. Hare (5)  
 Lancashire

Lancashire—T. Stanley (6), J. Blackburne (4)  
 Lancaster Town—\*Marquis Douglas, John Dent (2)  
 Launceston—J. Brogden (1), \*R. H. A. Bennet  
 Leicestershire—Sir E. C. Hartopp (1), G. A. L. Keck (2)  
 Leicester Town—S. Smith (4), T. Babington (1)  
 Leominster—†J. Lubbock (1), \*Hon. C. Kinnaid  
 Liskeard—Hon. J. Eliot (5), †Hon. W. Eliot (2)  
 Leftwithiel—H. Sloane (2), †W. Dickenson, jun. (1)  
 Lewes—†Lord F. Osborne (1), \*H. Shelly  
 Lincolnshire—Sir G. Heathcote (1), \*C. Chaplin  
 Lincoln City—R. Ellison (1), H. Sibthorp (1)  
 Litchfield—Sir J. Wrottesley (1), T. Anson (4)  
 Liverpool—Gen. Tarleton (2), Gen. Gaspard (1)  
 London—H. C. Combe (1), \*C. Price, W. Curtis (2), Sir J. Anderson (2)  
 Ludlow—Hon. R. Clive (2), R. Payne, Knt. (5)  
 Lutterworth—Earl of Dalkeith (2), T. Everett (1)  
 Lyme Regis—Hon. T. Fane (4), Hon. H. Fane (7)  
 Lymington—W. Manning (2), Gen. H. Burrard (2)  
 Maidstone—Sir M. Bloxham (4), \*J. H. Durand  
 Maiden—J. H. Strutt (2), C. C. Western (2)  
 Malmesbury—\*C. Scott, \*S. Scott  
 Malton—B. Cooke (1), Hon. C. L. Dundas (1)  
 Marlborough—Lord Bruce (1), \*J. Leigh  
 Marlow—T. Williams (2), O. Williams (1)  
 Maw's, St.—†Rt. Hon. W. Windham (4), Sir W. Young (4)  
 Michael, St.—\*R. Dallas, \*R. S. Ainslie  
 Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan (2)  
 Midhurst—G. Smith (1), \*S. Smith  
 Middlesex—G. Byng (2), Sir F. Burdett (1)  
 Milburne Port—Lord Paget (2), \*H. Leycester  
 Minehead—J. F. Luttrell (6), \*J. Pattefon  
 Monmouthshire—Gen. J. Rooke (4), C. Morgan (1)  
 Monmouth Town—†Lord C. Somerset (1)  
 Montgomeryshire—C. W. W. Wynn (1)  
 Montgomery Town—W. Keene (7)  
 Morpeth—Lord Morpeth (2), \*W. Ord  
 Newark—\*Admiral Sir C. M. Pole, †T. M. Sutton (5)  
 Newcastle-under-Lyne—E. W. Bootle (2), \*Sir R. Lawley  
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Sir M. Ridley (7), C. Brandling (4)  
 Newport, Cornwall—J. Richardson (1), W. Northey (1)  
 Newport, Hants—†J. Blackburn (1), \*R. G. Kerr  
 Newton, Lancashire—T. Brooke (4), P. Patten (1)  
 Newton, Hants—\*Sir R. Barclay, \*C. Chapman  
 Norfolk—T. W. Coke (4), Sir J. Astley (1)  
 Northallerton—H. Pierse (6), Hon. E. Lafcelles (2)  
 Northamptonshire—F. Dickins (4), W. R. Cartwright (1)  
 Northampton Town—Hon. S. Percival (2), Hon. E. Bouverie (2)  
 Northumberland—Hon. C. Grey (4), Col. T. Beaumont (2)  
 Norwich—\*R. Fellowes, †W. Smith (4)  
 Nottinghamshire—Lord W. Bentinck (1), Hon. E. Pierrepont (1)  
 Nottingham Town—Sir J. B. Warren (1), \*J. Birch  
 Oakhampton—J. Strange (1), \*H. Holland, jun.  
 Orford—Lord R. S. Conway (2), \*J. Trail  
 Oxfordshire—Lord F. A. Spencer (1), J. Fane (1)  
 Oxford City—\*A. Wright, F. Burton (5)  
 Oxford University—Sir W. Dolben (6), Rt. Hon. Sir W. Scott (2)  
 Pembrokeshire—Lord Milford (4)  
 Pembroke Town—Hugh Barlow (6)  
 Penrhyn—†Sir S. Lushington (2), \*Sir J. Nicholl  
 Peterborough—Dr. F. Lawrence (1), †W. Elliot (1)  
 Petersfield—H. Jolliffe (1), \*Mr. Serj. W. Best  
 Plymouth—Sir W. Elford (1), \*P. Langmead  
 Plympton—†E. Goulding (1) ¶, P. Metcalfe (1)  
 Pontefract—J. Smyth (5), \*R. Benyon  
 Poole—J. Jeffery (1), G. Garland (1)  
 Portsmouth—Hon. T. Erskine (2), Cap. J. Markham (1)  
 Preston—Lord Stanley (1), \*J. Horrocks  
 Queensborough—\*J. Prinsep, \*G. P. Moore  
 Radnor County—W. Wilkins (1)  
 Radnor Town—R. Price (1)  
 Reading—F. Annesley (6), †C. S. Lefevre (1) ¶  
 Retford (East)—\*R. Cranford, \*J. Jaffray  
 Richmond, Yorkshire—\*Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, A. Shakespeare (1)  
 Ripon—Sir J. Graham (1), J. Heathcote (1)  
 Rochester—\*Sir W. S. Smith, \*J. Hulks  
 Romney (New)—J. W. Willett (1), \*M. Lopez  
 Rutlandshire—\*N. Noel, \*Lord Carberry  
 Rye—Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury (2), \*T. D. Lamb  
 Ryegate—Hon. J. S. Yorke (2), Hon. J. S. Cocks (5)  
 Salop County—Sir R. Hill (5), J. K. Powell (4)  
 Saltash—\*M. Ruffeil, \*R. Deverell  
 Sandwich—Sir P. Stevens (9), Sir H. Mann (2)  
 Sarum (New)—W. Hussey (8), †Lord Folkestone (1)  
 Sarum (Old)—†N. Vansittart (1), †H. Alexander  
 Scarborough—Hon. E. Phipps (2), \*Lord R. Manners

[Sept. 1,

Seaford—C. Rose Ellis (2) \*R. J. Sullivan  
 Shaftesbury—\*E. L. Loveden, \*Rob. Hurst  
 Shoreham—Sir Cecil Bishopp (1) \*T. Shelley  
 Shrewsbury—Sir Wm. Pulteney (7) Hon.  
 W. Hill (1)  
 Somersetshire—W. G. Langston (2) William  
 Dickenfon (1)  
 Southampton Town—G. H. Rose (2) J. Amyatt  
 (6)  
 Southwark—Henry Thornton (5) George  
 Tierney (1)  
 Staffordshire—Lord G. L. Gower (2) Sir E.  
 Littleton (4)  
 Stafford Town—R. B. Sheridan (5) Hon. E.  
 Monckton (5)  
 Stamford—Gen. J. Leland (1) Lieut. Gen. A.  
 Bertie (1)  
 Steyning—J. Martin Lloyd (1) \*R. Hurst  
 Stockbridge—\*J. F. Barham, Col. G. Porter (1)  
 Sudbury—\*Sir J. C. Hippesley, \*J. Pytches  
 Suffolk—Lord Brome (1) Sir T. C. Bunbury (7)  
 Surry—Lord W. Russell (4) Sir J. Frederick (2)  
 Sussex—Gen. C. Lennox (2) John Fuller (1)  
 Tamworth—Sir Robert Peele (2) †Gen. W.  
 Loftus (1)  
 Tavistock—Lord R. Spencer (1) Gen. Fitz-  
 patrick (7)  
 Taunton—Wm. Moreland (1) John Ham-  
 mett (5)  
 Tewkesbury—Jas. Martin (6) Christ. Codring-  
 ton (1)  
 Thetford—John Harrison (2) \*Thos. Creevey  
 Thirsk—Sir G. P. Turner (4) \*W. Frankland  
 Tiverton Rt. Hon. D. Ryder (4) Hon. R.  
 Ryder (2)  
 Totnes—†Wm. Adams (1) \*J. B. Burland  
 Tregony—\*Marquis of Blandford, \*Charles  
 Cockerell  
 Truro—Leveson Gower (1) J. Lemon (1)  
 Wallingford—Sir Fran. Sykes (5) \*W. Lewis  
 Hughes  
 Wareham—J. Calcraft (1) †A. Strahan (1)  
 Warwickshire—Sir G. A. W. S. Evelyn (5)  
 \*D. S. Dugdale.  
 Warwick Town—\*C. Mills, \*Lord Broke  
 Wells—C. Tudway (2) C. W. Taylor (1)  
 Wendover—†Rt. Hon. C. Long (4) \*Hon. J.  
 Smith  
 Wenlock—Cecil Forrester (2) Hon. J. Simp-  
 son (2)  
 Weobly—Lord G. Thynne (2) \*J. F. Thomas  
 Westbury—\*W. Baldwin, †C. Smith (1)  
 West Looe—\*J. Buller, \*Tho. Smith  
 Westminster—Hon. C. J. Fox (7) Lord Gard-  
 ner (1)  
 Westmoreland—Sir M. Le Fleming (6) J.  
 Lowther (6)  
 Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis—Sir J.  
 Pulteney (4) G. Steward (2) W. Gartshore  
 (1) \*C. Adams  
 Whitechurch—W. Towthend (1) W. Brode-  
 rick (1)  
 Wigan—\*R. H. Leigh \*John Hodson  
 Wilton—V. Fitzwilliam (4) Hon. J. Spen-  
 cer (1)  
 Wiltshire—A. Goddard (7) H. P. Wynd-  
 ham (2)

Winchelsea—\*Rob. Ladbrooke, \*Wm. Moffet  
 Winchester—Sir R. Gamon (4) †Sir H. Mid-  
 may (1)  
 Windsor—\*J. Williams, Hon. R. F. Gre-  
 ville (1)  
 Woodstock—Sir H. Dashwood (4) †C. Ab-  
 bot (2)  
 Worcestershire—E. Foley (7) W. Lygon (6)  
 Worcester City—A. Robarts (1) \*J. Scott  
 Wootton Bassett—\*Hon. H. St. John, \*R.  
 Williams, jun.  
 Wycombe (Chipping)—Sir J. Dashwood (1)  
 †Sir F. Baring (2)  
 Yarmouth, Norfolk—\*Sir T. Trowbridge, \*T.  
 Jervis  
 Yarmouth, Hants—J. C. Jervoise (6) \*J. P.  
 Murray  
 Yorkshire—W. Wilberforce (5) H. Lascelles (1)  
 York City—Sir W. Milner (2) †L. Dundas (2)

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire—James Ferguson (4)  
 Aberdeen, Aber-  
 brothick, Mon-  
 trose, Brechin,  
 & Inverbervie } \*James Farquhar

Ayrshire—Col. Wm. Fullarton (1)  
 Argyleshire—Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell (1)  
 Banffshire—Right Hon. Sir W. Grant (2)  
 Berwickshire—George Baillie (1)  
 Buteshire and } Caithness } †Sir John Sinclair (2)  
 Clackmannanshire } \*W. Douglas, \*M'Lean  
 and Kinross } Clephane  
 Crail, Kilrenny, }  
 Anstruther-Ea-  
 ster, Pitten-  
 weem, and } Anstruther-  
 Wester } Gen. Alex. Campbell (2)  
 Culross, Dunferm-  
 ling, Innerkei-  
 thing, Queen-  
 Ferry, and Stir-  
 ling } \*Sir John Henderson  
 \*Alex. Cochran  
 Cupar, Perth, }  
 Dundee, St. } Andrew, and } David Scott (2)  
 Forfar  
 Dumbartonshire—James Colquhoun, jun. (1)  
 Dumbarton, Ru-  
 therglen, Glaf-  
 gow, and Ren- } \*Alexander Houston  
 frew  
 Dumfrieshire—Sir Robert Lawrie (6)  
 Dumfries, Sanqu-  
 har, Kircud-  
 bright, Loch-  
 maben, and } Hon. Charles Hope (2) ¶  
 Annan  
 Edinburghshire—Robert Dundas (2)  
 Edinburgh City—Right Hon. H. Dundas (6)  
 Elginshire—James Brodie (1)  
 Fifeshire—Sir Wm. Erskine (1)  
 Forfarshire—Sir David Carnegie (1)  
 Haddingtonshire—Hon. Col. C. Hope (1) ¶  
 Invernesshire—\*Charles Grant

Inverness, Nairn,  
Forres, and Fortrose } \*A. P. Cumming Gordon  
Irvine, Ayr, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbell-town } John Campbell (2)  
Kincardineshire—Sir John Stuart (1)  
Kintore, Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Invercurie } \*Col. Francis W. Grant  
Kirkcudbright, & Stewartry } Patrick Heron (2)  
Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, Brunt-Island, and Dystart } Sir J. St. Clair Erskine (5)  
Lanarkshire—\*Lord A. Hamilton  
Lauder, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh } †Hon. Tho. Maitland (2)  
Linlithgowshire—Hon. Chas. Alex. Hope (1)  
Nairnshire, & Cromarty } \*Gen. Alex. M'Kenzie  
Orkney and Shetland } Capt. Rob. Honyman (1)  
Peeblesshire—James Montgomery (1)  
Perthshire—Col. Thomas Graham (2)  
Renfrewshire—†William M'Dowall (2)  
Rossshire—Sir Charles Ross (4)  
Roxburghshire—Sir George Douglas (4)  
Selkirkshire—\*John Rutherford  
Selkirk, Lanark, Peebles, and Linlithgow } \*Col. Wm. Dickson  
Stirlingshire—\*Capt. Charles Elphinstone  
Stranrawer, Wigton, Whitehorn, and New Galloway } \*Spalding Gordon  
Sutherlandshire—†Right Hon. W. Dundas (2)  
Wigtownshire—\*Andrew M'Dowall  
Kirkwall, Tain, Dingwall, Dornock, and Wick } \*John Charles Villiers (5)

## IRELAND.

Antrim County—\*Hon. J. O'Neil, E. A. M'Naughton  
Armagh County—Hon. A. Acheson, \*Hon. H. Caulfield  
Armagh Town—Patrick Duigenan  
Athlone—William Handcock  
Bandon Bridge—Sir Broderick Chinnery  
Belfast—Edward May  
Carrikerfus—\*Lord Spencer Chichester  
Cashel—Right Hon. W. Wickham  
Carlow Co.—\*D. Latouche, \*G. O. Bagenal  
Carlow Town—\*C. Montague Ormsby  
Cavan County—Nath. Sneyd, F. Saunderson  
Clare County—\*Sir E. O'Brien, Hon. F. N. Burton  
Clonmell—William Bagwell  
Cork County—Lord Boyle, R. H. Fitzgerald  
Cork City—M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson  
N. B. The projected changes in the Germanic empire, and other events of the last month, will appear in our next.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 91.

Coleraine—\*Walter Jones  
Donegall County—Lord Sudley, \*Sir James Stewart  
Down County—Lord Castlereagh, F. Savage  
Downpatrick—\*Counsellor Haythorn  
Drogheda—Edward Hardman  
Dublin County—H. Hamilton, F. J. Faulkner  
Dublin City—J. C. Beresford, †J. Latouché  
Dublin College—Hon. George Knox  
Dundalk—\*Richard Archdall  
Dungannon—Hon. John Knox  
Dungarvon—\*William Green  
Ennis—\*James Fitzgerald  
Enniskillen—Hon. A. Cole Hamilton  
Fermanagh County—Lord Cole, Mervyn Archdall  
Galway County—Hon. R. Trench, R. Martin  
Galway Town—J. Brabazon Ponsonby  
Kerry County—M. Fitzgerald, Js. Crosbie  
Kildare County—\*Lord R. Fitzgerald, \*Rob. Latouche  
Kilkenny County—Right Hon. W. B. Ponsonby, Hon. J. Butler  
Kilkenny City—\*Hon. Charles Butler  
King's County—Sir L. Parsons, \*T. Bernard  
Kinseale—†James C. Rowley  
Leitrim County—Lord Clements, \*P. Latouche, jun.  
Limerick County—\*C. S. Oliver, W. Odell  
Limerick City—Charles Vereker  
Lisburne—†Earl of Yarmouth  
Londonderry County—\*Lord G. Beresford, Hon. C. T. Stewart  
Londonderry City—Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill  
Longford County—\*Hon. T. Newcomen, Sir T. Featherstone  
Louth County—Right Hon. J. Foster, W. C. Fortescue  
Mallow—\*Denham Jephson  
Mayo County—Hon. H. A. Dillon, Hon. D. Browne  
Meath County—Sir M. Somerville, \*T. Bligh  
Monaghan County—R. Dawson, C. P. Leslie  
Newry—Right Hon. Isaac Corry  
Portarlington—\*Henry Parnell  
Queen's County—\*Hon. W. W. Pole, \*Sir E. Coote  
Roscommon County—\*Hon. E. King, Arthur French  
Ross (New)—\*Charles Tottenham, jun.  
Sligo County—Charles O'Hara, J. E. Cowper  
Sligo Town—Owen Wynne  
Tipperary County—Lord F. Mathew, John Bagwell  
Tralee—Right Hon. George Canning  
Tyrone County—Jas. Stewart, Right Hon. J. Stewart  
Waterford County—Right Hon. J. Beresford, †Edward Lee  
Waterford City—Wm. Congreve Alcock  
Westmeath County—G. H. Rochfort, Wm. Smith  
Wexford County—Lord Loftus, Abel Ram  
Wexford Town—\*R. N. Furneaux  
Wicklow County—W. H. Hume, Geo. Ponsonby  
Youghall—John Keane

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

*Mr. Garnerin's first Voyage.*—This aerial tour took place from Ranelagh Gardens, on Monday, June 28. At eleven o'clock, M. Garnerin began the chemical operations necessary for the production of the inflammable gas. At five, he and Captain Sowden took their seats, the weather being tempestuous, and some showers of rain falling, when the balloon, first making the tour of the Gardens, ascended majestically and rapidly into the regions of the air, passing, in an easterly direction, over the Cities of Westminster and London: here the balloon began to descend; M. Garnerin, therefore, threw out some ballast, and it rose immediately with great rapidity, and carried the travellers over the Cathedral of St. Paul. During all this time, the whole metropolis was distinctly seen by the aéronauts, whose balloon was equally visible to the inhabitants of the metropolis. Their descent was attended by very disagreeable circumstances, on account of the continued violence of the wind. About half an hour had elapsed since their ascent, when M. Garnerin opened the *soupape* or sucker of the balloon, and descended through black and cold clouds; their course was, at that time, carrying them towards the sea. As soon as they had approached sufficiently near the earth, they threw out their anchor and cable. The balloon, when it first touched the ground, rebounded with considerable violence, and the gusts of wind dragged them over fields and hedges, and drove them against trees, which tore their hands and cloaths, and considerably bruised them, and it was not until some minutes had elapsed, that it took a steady hold in a thicket, and not until Captain Sowden had received a severe blow on the back part of his head. The balloon, however, was now torn in the lower part, the cords broke, and the boat broke. The place where M. Garnerin and Captain Sowden landed was on a common, four miles beyond Colchester, and sixty from Ranelagh.

*Garnerin's second Voyage.*—M. Garnerin again advertised to ascend in a balloon from Lord's Cricket-ground, on Saturday, July 3, and to descend in a parachute. When the day arrived, the weather proved so boisterous, that M. Garnerin was obliged to defer his voyage. A considerable degree of disapprobation having been expressed by the multitude at M. Garnerin's not ascending, he, on Sunday, publicly advertised, that he would ascend on Monday, although the weather should not prove favourable, and although it might be impossible to attempt the descent by the parachute. About twelve o'clock, the operation for filling the balloon commenced. At

half past three, M. Garnerin arrived on the ground, as did likewise, about a quarter past four, the Prince of Wales, with the Duchess of Devonshire on his right arm, and Lady Morpeth on his left, followed by Lord and Lady Besborough, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lord and Lady Cholmondeley, Lord Holland, Lord Stanhope, Mr. Erskine, and other persons of distinction, &c. &c. About half past four, M. Garnerin dressed himself in a jacket in which he always makes his aerial excursions; he then took a tumbler of rum and water and took his seat, Mr. Locker, his companion in this voyage, having just before taken his. About a quarter before five, the last rope, which held the balloon, was cut, and the balloon ascended in a most steady and majestic style, taking its course towards Highgate—it was out of sight in two minutes. The very unfavourable weather had induced M. Garnerin to give up his intention of displaying the promised experiment of the parachute. The motion, though very rapid, was perfectly imperceptible to the travellers, and neither of them could distinguish sounds above the elevation of three or four thousand feet. After they had been about five minutes on their voyage, M. Garnerin proposed to descend, and accordingly he opened the valve. The descent was very rapid, occasioned by the force of the wind, rather than the specific gravity of the machine, and the re-bound, on touching the earth, bore them up again, with great velocity, to the height of 150 or 200 feet. In re-descending, they struck against a tree, the shock of which gave M. Garnerin a severe blow on the back: but, several of the peasantry being at hand, the travellers alighted from the car, in perfect safety, in a field belonging to Mr. Owen, at Chingford, in Essex.

On Tuesday, August 10, the intrepid Garnerin again ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, accompanied by Madame Garnerin and a Mr. Glassford. The balloon was the same in which M. Garnerin made his preceding voyage from Lord's Cricket-ground. Without the Gardens, it is computed, that 300,000 persons were collected, and, at an early hour, several thousands could not procure admission into the gardens. Scarcely a breath of air moved, and the aéronauts remained at a considerable height, nearly over the spot from whence they ascended. In about ten minutes, M. Garnerin let fall a small parachute, to which was suspended a cat. At a quarter past eight o'clock, the aéronauts descended in Lord Rosslyn's Paddock, on the top of Hampstead Hill. This descent of the parachute was gradual, and the cat, with his

little vehicle, fell safely in a garden. As soon as M. Garnerin had reached an elevation of 400 yards, he set at liberty a pigeon carrier, which immediately took an unsettled direction, and seemed wandering, for a time; it appeared, however, afterwards, that he returned to his nest at night.

Account of the number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, which have been annually built and registered in the several ports of Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the empire, between the 5th of January, 1789, and the 5th of January, 1802.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.
1789	827	10,090
1790	725	68,695
1791	766	68,940
1792	821	78,120
1793	100	7585
1794	714	66,021
1795	719	72,181
1796	823	94,972
1797	756	86,242
1798	833	89,319
1799	858	98,044
1800	1041	134,188
1801	1065	122,593

On Thursday, July 22, an unfortunate accident happened at the West India Docks, at Blackwall:—In consequence of the wind and tide setting in shore at the same time, some of the ballast was driven away, and the water rushing in from the Thames, all the labourers working at that spot (five in number) were drowned. The water was pumped off the next morning, and the bodies were taken up. The docks have not suffered any material injury. Eleven more labourers were missing, besides Mr. Buff, brother to the principal engineer.—*A description of the above Docks, and an account of the opening, &c. &c. will appear in our next.*

*Married.]* At Pancras, the Rev. E. Wigley, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Hale, of Guildford-street.

The Rev. G. Bailey, of Hatfield, to Miss Warwick, of Ryde, Herts.

Mr. Thornton, of Piccadilly, to Miss Hill, of Broad-street.

Mr. C. F. Rahtert, of Great St. Thomas Apostle, to Miss S. Davis, second daughter of the late R. Davis, esq. of Norwood.

Mr. G. Skidmore, of Holborn, to Miss Russell, of Peckham.

Mr. W. Sells, to Miss Willats, both of Cripplegate.

The Duke of St. Albans, to Miss Manners, sister to Sir William Manners.

At Greenwich, W. F. Payley, esq. of Stokelake, Devonshire, to Miss A. Nicholson, third daughter of the late W. Nicholson, esq. of Chatham.

At St. James's Church, J. Scott, esq. to Miss Monroe, only daughter of the late Dr. Donald Monroe, of Argyle-street.

T. Howard, esq. of Park-street, to Miss Smith, of Kingsbury.

Mr. S. Lening, jun. of Kennington, to Miss F. Bine, youngest daughter of the late F. Bine, esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull.

At Mary-le-bonne, Lieut. J. Thompson, of the royal navy, to Miss Hamiul, daughter of D. Hamiul, esq. of Bryanstone-street.

The Hon. Lord H. Stuart, third son of the Marquis of Bute, to the Right Hon. Lady Gertrude Villiers, daughter and sole heiress to the late Earl of Grandison, of Park-lane.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, second son of Lord Walsingham, to Miss North, fourth daughter of the Bishop of Winchester.

The Rev. James Simpkinson, rector of St. Peter-le-poor, to Miss Vaux, daughter of Edward Vaux, esq. of Austin-friars.

At Mary-le-bonne, T. Foley, esq. of Albermarle, in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, to the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Fitzgerald, sister to the Duke of Leinster.

The Rev. R. Harvey, A. M. vicar of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miss L. Hay, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

*Died.]* Of a brain-fever, Lieutenant-Col. Blair, who joined Mr. Baker, of Portman-square, in an unsuccessful opposition to the present members for Maldon, in Essex.

Mr. Richards, of Holborn-hill, father of the Stationer's Company.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in her 85th year, Mrs. A. Fothergill, sister of the late Dr. Fothergill.

Aged 78, G. A. Cook, esq. sixty-four years gentleman-usher daily waiter to his present Majesty and the late King George II.

The Rev. Dr. Lewes, rector of Ewell, in Surrey, &c. ; his estates, worth about 10000. per annum, devolve to his brother, Sir Watkin Lewes.

At her house, in Gloucester Place, Lady Johnstone, wife of Sir William Johnstone, bart.

The Rev. R. Pitt, late of Grosvenor-street.

At his house, at Hammersmith, G. Stevenson, esq.

At Dean's Yard, Westminster, aged 62, Mr. G. Slernaker, one of the oldest officers of the collegiate church.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the late W. Lawrence, esq. of Kirkby Fleetham, Yorkshire.

Mrs. Reid, wife of A. Reid, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

W. Evatt, esq. one of the clerks of the House of Commons.

Mr. Varley, of the York Hotel, Bridge-street.

Mr. Gurney, of Peele's Coffee-House, Fleet-street.

Mr. Randall, proprietor of the Dock-yard, Deptford; in a fit of insanity, he precipitated himself from a two-pair of stairs back window. He had returned home visibly depressed.

sed in mind, from the circumstance of a turbulent spirit being manifested among his workmen, from one of whom he had received a violent blow.

July 31, died at Hackney, aged six years and nine months, Thomas Williams Malkin. A more particular account of this extraordinary child will appear in our next month's Magazine.

At Twickenham, at Lady Mendip's house, in her 71st year, Lucy, Dowager Viscountess Clifden; her ladyship was first married to the Hon. H. Boyle Walsingham, son of the late Earl of Shannon.

Mr. J. Billing, salesman, of Smithfield; he suddenly dropped down, and expired instantly, in the road at Stoney Stratford, Bucks.

After an illness of two months, the Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor; his health being very weak, his lordship resided at a house at Earl's Court, Kensington. By his death, one of the largest properties in the country descends to his eldest son, Lord Belgrave. The late Earl was a great sportsman, and likewise the oldest alderman of the corporation of Leicester. He was the son of Sir Robert Grosvenor, and was raised to the rank of peer in 1761, and created an earl in 1784. He was born in June, 1731.

At her son's House (Captain H. Amiel), Englefield Green, Surrey, aged 84, Mrs. Ch. Amiel, chiefly remarkable for her sufferings and losses during the American war.

In Orchard-street, Lieutenant-Col. Fitzgerald.

In his 60th year, T. Ellis, esq. of Palace House, Stoke Newington.

Lieutenant-general Spry, of the corps of royal engineers; he lived but a very short time to enjoy his promotion, about which he had expressed more than common anxiety. His death was unfortunately occasioned by catching a cold, while attending the ascension of a balloon.

Major Lofton, of the Bucks Militia.

On Friday, the 6th of August, in the 71st year of his age, at his house in Cheapside, where he had resided near forty years, Mr. Samuel Laurence, hosier. He was interred in Bunhill Fields. Mr. Laurence was one of the numerous descendants of the Rev. Mr. Philip Henry, a man, whose unaffected piety, and genuine and primitive simplicity, were an honour to the age he lived in, and whose conduct, as a minister of the Gospel, exhibited a fair example to all those in the same situation.

At Barnes, Surrey, Miss Catherine Hudson, daughter of the late Gen. Hudson.

In consequence of a fever, arising from a severe cold, aged about 75, Mr. Abel Jenkins, an eminent attorney of New Inn, generally and deservedly respected.

Mr. J. Atkins, a coachmaker, one of the sufferers by the pulling down of the hustings at Covent Garden, which (to the

disgrace of the populace), being considered as legal plunder, were so hastily demolished, as to crush several persons under their ruins.

At Brompton, in her 27th year, Miss Sophia Colston, daughter of the late Rev. Alex. Colston, of Filkins Hall, Oxford. This beautiful woman fell a victim to a consumption, and has left the whole of her fortune to a young lady, who had, for several years, attended her as a travelling companion, and for whom she entertained a more than sisterly attachment.

At Dulwich, John Rix, esq. many years accomptant-general in the excise-office.

In York-place, Portman-square, the wife of George Brett, esq.

Miss Ireland, of Bond-street.

At Roxley, in Hertfordshire, Mr. Robert Thew, historical engraver to the Prince of Wales. He was born in Yorkshire, about the year 1758, and was a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, which had but little cultivation, as his education was almost entirely neglected. He was apprenticed to a cooper, and which trade he afterwards for some time followed; he then applied himself to the study of optics, and made a very curious camera obscura, on a new principle, which gained him the patronage of the Marquis of Carmarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds); at about the age of twenty-eight, happening to see an engraver at work, though he had never practised drawing, he got a copper-plate, and engraved an old woman's head, from a painting by Gerard Dowe, which first attempt was so extraordinary, that, on the recommendation of Charles Fox, the Duchess of Devonshire, and Lady Duncannon, he was appointed historical engraver to the Prince of Wales. In the year 1788, the Marquis of Carmarthen wrote him a recom-mendatory letter to Alderman Boydell, who immediately offered him 300 guineas to engrave a plate from Northcote's picture of King Edward V. taking leave of his brother, the Duke of York. He has since engraved for Boydell, a number of capital plates from the Shakespeare Gallery, and from the paintings by Sir J. Reynolds, Shee, Westall, Smirke, Fuseli, Northcote, Peters, &c. and which are very extraordinary specimens of graphic excellence. Mr. Thew was an artist whose works have been highly and deservedly approved by the connoisseur, and, as such, well received by the public. Of Boydell's Shakespeare, nineteen of the large plates are from his hand. The pursuit of engraving he never attempted till the age of six or seven and twenty; and then, without any instruc-tion, and depending solely on native genius, aided by an intense application, he suddenly arrived at the zenith of excellence in the art. Almost at the outset of his career, he became connected with Messrs. Boydells, by extensive engagements on their Shakespeare, a work which will long bear ample testimony to his

gare merit and talents. The distinguishing characteristics of his practice consisted in most faithfully exhibiting the true spirit and style of each master; a most minute accuracy, a certain polish, and exquisite delicacy of manner; with the appropriate character given to all objects, while a mildness of tone, and perfect harmony, pervaded the whole piece. The Cardinal Wolsey entering Leicester Abbey, from Westfall, is certainly the greatest effort of his skill, and is, by many of the best informed connoisseurs and artists, held to be a first-rate specimen in that style of engraving. The proprietors have not failed to avail themselves of that circumstance, a proof impression being charged double the price of any other in the whole work.

In London, the person called by the name of M. De Verdion, well-known about the streets of the metropolis for a number of years past, generally wearing a little bag-wig, and a large cocked hat, and carrying an umbrella. This singular character died of a cancer in the breast, being, it appears, a female, though she always wore a masculine habit. According to certain papers found in her apartment, she was a natural daughter of a former King of Prussia, and came to England with Madame Schwellenberg, lately deceased, mistress of the robes to her Majesty. It is remarkable, that, though she was in the constant habit of sacrificing copiously to Bacchus, she never inadvertently revealed the secret of her sex. She was once in possession of property to the amount of 8000l. which, trusting in the hands of a foreign banker, who failed, she entirely lost. She has since subsisted by teaching foreign languages. In her lodgings, a number of valuable suits of cloaths have been found, in which she used, till within these few years, to attend at court, on gala days, in the male character, having never been known in any other, since her residence in this country, except to her patroness; her external form was, however, such as almost to have occasioned a suspicion as to her sex. The *ensemble* of her figure, when decorated in its usual paraphernalia, was singular and striking, if not whimsically grotesque.

At his house in Crown-court, Westminster, by shooting himself with a pistol, Mr. Lewis Hertzlett, a king's messenger. He left the secretary of state's office about half past one o'clock, saying he was going to dinner; but he had not been at home many minutes, before he went into the back-parlour, where he effected his purpose, by placing the muzzle of the pistol to his throat; the bullet went through the upper-jaw, and lodged in the skull. The report alarmed his wife and daughter, who were in an upper apartment. On entering the room, the unhappy man was resting his elbow on the table, with his hand to his head, when his wife said, "What is the

matter?" The instant she had spoken those words, he fell off the chair, and died instantaneously. It was not till then that she perceived the blood, which flowed copiously from his neck, &c. The neighbourhood was alarmed by the servant; and, when assistance came, the wife and her daughter were found in convulsion fits. With care and assistance, they were soon restored, and carried into a neighbour's house. On searching the pockets of the deceased, a loaded pistol was found. A jury was summoned in the evening, when it appeared that he had often been heard to say he would shoot himself, and use various other irrational speeches and acts, which induced the jury to bring in a verdict of *lunacy*. He was upwards of sixty years of age, a native of Switzerland, and had filled his place many years very respectably.

Thomas Harrington, esq. of Waltham-hall, Essex. Walking in the Green Park, St. James's, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, he suddenly dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and, in a few minutes after, expired in the arms of a gentleman, whose humanity had led him to his assistance. Mr. Harrington was the author of several medical tracts. With very distinguished talents, he possessed an uncommon suavity of manners, and benevolence of heart; and has left a disconsolate widow, and a large circle of friends.

At her house in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the Hon. Jane Parker. This lady was of the ancient family of Cæsar, in Hertfordshire, and had for her first husband Sir Charles Dormer Cottrell, master of the ceremonies at St. James's, to whom she bore the present Sir Clement Dormer Cottrell, and a daughter, who died young. Her second husband was the late Hon. Lieutenant-general George Lane Parker, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, who died without issue. Throughout the present reign, even after the diminution of the bloom of youth, this lady was one of the finest women in the British court; and the amiableness of her character in private life did as much honour to her heart and principles, as her carriage in the great world did to her temper and education.

[*Further Particulars of the late Dr. Mayo, whose death was announced in a former Number.* —The late Dr. Mayo was a native of Hereford, and was educated at Brazen-nose College, Oxford, which presented him to the living of St. George's. Dr. Mayo was a divine of that class, which, though it enjoys not all the celebrity that adorned some others, perhaps excels all in real utility, that is to say, *he was a good parish-priest*. He was a man of great experience in that particular branch of his profession, having been, for some time, curate of Stratford-le-Bow, then ten years curate of Whitechapel, then ten years curate of Spitalfields, before he entered

upon

upon the living of St. George in the East, where he resided about thirty-eight years. Dr. Mayo had a peculiar, but by no means an unimpressive, mode of preaching, in his earlier years; but his labours were not confined to the pulpit merely. He was the instructor of the young, in the catechetical way; the reclaimer of the dissolute; the grave rebuker of the blasphemer; the admonisher of those who had reached the gradation of unthinking levity in the scale of offence, and were tottering on the brink of vice. He was the comforter of the sick, and cherisher of those who languished under the depressions of poverty. He administered the aids of religion to those who were passing from time to eternity; and often, by the side of the grave, exerted a vigour beyond the routine of duty, whilst he taught those who attended on the interment of their friends to prepare for their latter end. He was particularly kind to the Negroes, and uninstructed men of colour, who, employed generally on board of ship, occasionally resided in his parish, which is full of sea-faring people. Perhaps no clergyman in England ever baptised so many black men and Mulattoes. The attachment of these poor people to him was very great. Several of them never came into the port of London without waiting upon him, by way of testifying the respect in which they held him. Dr. Mayo was a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and performed the functions of that office, in his parochial relations, with great attention. The zealous care with which he watched over the charity-schools in his parish was very becoming. One of them is a school of high character; we mean Raine's Hospital, into which young girls are transplanted out of the ordinary parochial school, and are taught all sorts of useful household work; and then, after having lived five years in service, and bringing testimonials of their good behaviour, are entitled to draw lots for a marriage-portion of 100l. and are married to some industrious mechanic, a member of the church of England. Dr. Mayo was treasurer of this excellent foundation. On May-day (1801), in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the trustees and others, among whom were both the Members of Parliament for the county of Middlesex, he delivered a purse, containing 100l. to one of the young women, who had been married by him that morning, whilst another stood by, who had just drawn a prize of a similar portion. The good old man gave the new-married pair a suitable charge, in a most affectionate way. His infirmities, it is true, impeded his speech not a little; he seemed to feel it was the last he should make on such an occasion; but, there was an eloquence in his very pauses, and something so

touching in the tears which trickled down his cheeks, that they must have had hearts of stone who could hear them unmoved. Never man was happier in all his domestic relations. His children were all provided for in his life time. He was a faithful steward for them. His ambition was to educate his children at his own cost, without breaking in upon what was to come to them. His eldest son is a respectable physician, settled at Doncaster, and was, before he quitted London, physician to the Middlesex hospital. His younger son is well-known to the learned world, Mr. Charles Mayo, the late Professor of the Anglo-Saxon tongue in the University of Oxford, the first appointed professor upon Dr. Rawlinson's foundation. Both these gentlemen were Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. Dr. Mayo was a man of true frugality; but, as his frugality never sunk into parsimony, so it was, in some measure, subservient to his generosity. He has walked, with no small personal inconvenience to himself, through the streets of London, to save the expence of a hackney-coach; but then he gave to the son, the orphan son, of a clergyman, before he reached home, the half-crown which he saved. No man better understood the economy of charity. There are few public charities to which he was not a contributor, from Christ's Hospital downward. His known probity procured him the office of executor to many. Many have acknowledged the services he has done them in quality of trustee and guardian. The management of the property which he held in trust for others, often called him to the Bank of England. He has been thought to be busied there on his own account; but, whenever this has been objectingly hinted to him, he answered only with a smile. A smile he had, of peculiar benignity. He was a man of great good-humour, and often indulged in a species of chastened pleasantry; but his delight was in that sort of wit which distinguished some great men at the beginning of the last age, punning. Dr. South himself was not fonder of a pun than Dr. Mayo. He was blessed with a long series of uninterrupted health. Rainy days, or inclement seasons, never stopped him in the career of duty. He was a parish-priest of the old-school, of the school which bred John Waring, curate of Spital-fields and Bishopsgate, and, last, clerk in orders at St. James's, Piccadilly; Mr. Hallings, the curate of Aldgate, late Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Dr. Markham, late rector of White-chapel; Mr. Southgate, the curate of St. Giles's; and Mr. Richards, the curate of St. Sepulchre's. Dr. Mayo was in politics a Tory. His religious principles were truly orthodox.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.**\* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Sometime ago a subscription was entered into, for the purpose of improving the Infirmary at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and adding considerably to its size. The plan was suggested by that learned and eminent physician Dr. Clark, and has been carried on principally under his direction, assisted by a committee of gentlemen belonging to the town and neighbourhood. The whole is now nearly finished, and it promises to be one of the most complete hospitals in the kingdom. Unfortunately, however, a dispute has arisen concerning the appropriation of one part of the new building, which may, for a time, lessen the usefulness of this most excellent charity. At one end of the new building has been erected a spacious and well-ventilated fever-house, with a distinct entrance, offices, and airing-ground (no way communicating with the other parts of the Infirmary) for the purpose of receiving such patients as might labour under infectious disorders in the hospital. As this fever-house, however, is sufficiently large to be used as a house of recovery for contagious diseases, both in this town and neighbourhood, it was proposed to open it for that purpose. The plan suggested was, that the respective parishes should be allowed to remove infected persons from their own confined habitations to this fever-house, where, however, they were to defray every expence incurred by their maintenance, without any charge upon the funds of the hospital. Unexpectedly several respectable medical gentlemen, connected with the hospital, opposed this, from a humane, no doubt, but mistaken, dread of contagion; and the proposal was, a few weeks ago, rejected by a majority of the governors of the hospital. This opposition, though its present effects are to be lamented, will, in the end, produce the most salutary effects; and, like the first prejudices against the common and cow-pox inoculation, tend to spread the knowledge of useful discoveries, and improve the condition of mankind. Dr. Clark has been, by it, induced to devote much time to the important subject of contagion, and is about to lay before the public a collection of facts and opinions, furnished by very many of the first physicians and surgeons in this kingdom, which will put the safety of fever-houses, connected with hospitals, beyond the possibility of a doubt. As to the utility of such institutions, there

cannot be, amongst those accustomed to observe the condition of the poor, the slightest difference in opinion. And it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that cheap and practicable means of curing, and preventing the spread of contagion, will lessen the evils of poverty more effectually than all other charitable schemes united.

At the close of the election for the City of Durham, after a severe contest, which lay principally between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wharton (the latter of whom very unexpectedly became successful) the numbers, on being announced, stood as follow: Mr. Lambton, 530; Mr. Wharton, 517; and Mr. Taylor, 498. The two former gentlemen were, of course, declared duly elected.

Among the many improvements which are gradually making for the extension and convenience of the harbour of Sunderland, is a new dry dock, to be erected on the North side of the water, near the bridge. It is already begun, and promises to be of very considerable utility to the shipping of that port. It will be hewn out of the solid stone, and of course will be completed at an enormous expence.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Durham, has lately subscribed the sum of 100*l.* to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, for the purpose of establishing a permanent lectureship on the various branches of natural and experimental philosophy.

At the late election for the county of Durham, Sir Ralph Milbanke and Rowland Burdon, esq. were returned without opposition; Sir Henry Vane having, on Mr. Burdon's being almost unanimously solicited to continue one of its representatives, (in spite of his ardent wishes for retirement) declined his pretensions.

The John and Margaret, Captain Jameson, of Newcastle, and the Everetta, Captain Boswell, arrived lately at Shields from Davis's Streights, the former with 12, and the latter with 15 fish. They left Davis's Streights on the 20th of June.

*Married.]* At Newcastle, Mr. J. Scott, engineer, of Belford, to Mrs. J. Taylor, of the North Shore.

In London, Dr. Trotter, physician, now of this town (Newcastle) late physician to the fleet, to Miss Everitt, only daughter of the late Captain Everitt, who was killed in an engagement with a French frigate, called La Prudente, in 1799.

Mr.

Mr. T. Wray, of Alnwick, to Mrs. C. Harris, daughter of Mrs. Henzell, of the White Hart inn.—Mr. W. Brown, to Mrs. S. Gates, widow of Mr. J. Gates, formerly a hatter.—Mr. T. Bustin, of Chapel, in Weardale, to Miss Slater.

At Berwick, Mr. W. Young, insurance-broker, of London, to Miss J. Tanner, second daughter of Mr. W. Tanner, cooper.

Mr. R. Southern, merchant, to Miss J. Worthy, both of Hartlepool.

At Sunderland, Mr. C. Hull, of Monkwearmouth-shore, to Miss J. Cole, of the White Lion inn.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, aged 102, Mrs. Alice Carr, mother-in-law of Mr. D. Matthews, tin-man.

Mr. Amos Barnes, plumber. He was found dead on the north turnpike-road, about two miles from the town. His horse had fallen with him, and afterwards dragged him, as he had two violent contusions on the back part of his head, his hand being much torn, and his coat rent up the back, as were also his breeches. His watch and money were found upon him.

Mr. Morton, maltster.—Aged 20, Miss L. Thornton, formerly of Haydon-bridge.—Mrs. Moffit, wife of Mr. Moffit, butcher.

In Gateshead, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. Norris, pipe-maker.

In Durham, aged 80, Mr. J. Davison, auctioneer.—In her 83d year, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of Mr. R. Wilkinson, inn-keeper.

At Hexham, aged 63, Mrs. J. Pearson.

At North Shields, aged 102, Mrs. J. Elliott.

At Seaham, Mrs. Henry.

In London, Mr. R. Watson, sadler, of Stockton.

At Branthwaite, aged 86, Mr. J. Head.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, on the 11th of April last, aged 25, Mr. W. Taylor, jun. of Whitley.

Mr. C. Scott, surgeon, of Jedburgh, in Scotland. Returning from St. Boswell's Fair, in company with several of his acquaintance, his horse came down with him upon the road, and in consequence of the fall, his skull was fractured. The operation of trepanning the skull was performed, in three different places, but the wound unhappily proved mortal. Mr. Scott was a young man of an amiable disposition.

In her 24th year, Miss Pemberton, daughter of R. Pemberton, esq. of West Boldon.

At Elwick, in the county of Durham, Mr. W. Shadforth.

At Teignmouth, in Devonshire, where she went for the recovery of her health, aged 17, Miss Jud. Collingwood, eldest daughter of H. Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, Northumberland.

At Wooler, aged 37, Mr. J. Cossar, smith and farrier.

On his passage home from Davis's Straights, aged 43, Captain Jac. Jameson, of the John and Margaret Greenland ship, of Newcastle. His remains were brought home and interred at Wall's End. He had made 16 successful voyages to the above-named fishery.

In London, Captain W. Lindsay, of South Shields. He was found dead in his cabin, to which he had retired in apparently good health.

At Cawsey Park, the seat of his son-in-law, Col. Ogle, aged 88, Mr. T. Dunn, formerly an inn-keeper, in Morpeth.

At Eymouth, near Berwick, in his 85th year, Mr. J. Cameron, hair-dresser.—Aged 58, T. Younhusband, esq. of Tughill Hall, Northumberland.

Mr. J. Lee, shoe-maker, of Kelso, who dropped down in the street, and almost instantly expired. This person, at the age of 55, unable to resist either his natural military ardour, or the extravagant bounties then offered for the enlisting of soldiers, had enlisted in the Scotch Brigade, and served several years at the Cape of Good Hope, but was sent home upon the regiment being ordered to India. He was a man of strong natural parts, and possessed a very remarkable vein of original humour, the remembrance of which, connected with the suddenness of his exit, might tempt his friends to exclaim, "We could have better spared a better man."

Suddenly, in his chapel, the Rev. Mr. Turner, minister of a Roman Catholic congregation at Morpeth; a worthy man, who deserves to be noticed in this record of his death, for the mildness of his temper, the simplicity of his heart, his extreme candour and benevolence, for his readiness to serve his friends, and his calm good sense and integrity; he was the enemy of no man, and had no enemies; yet if he was without those passions which give a strong expression to the character, he was without the vices that attend them. Though unknown to the world, he was very highly esteemed by all with whom he was acquainted; and, in a word, he might, with great propriety, be said to be, in all respects, a Nathaniel indeed—a Christian without guile or disguise.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is observed, in one of the Cumberland papers, that it was 64 years, on the 4th of August last, since the first waggons were put upon the rail-roads at or near the town of Whitehaven. They were first *launched* (if the expression may be used) from Harrithwaite and Woodhouse; and their movement, which, at that time, was considered as only *less than magic*, was hailed by the acclamations, not only

only of all the inhabitants which the town then contained, but by people from every part of the adjoining county, to whom it furnished a spectacle of unbounded astonishment and delight.

The total number of admissions at the Cockermouth Dispensary, since the first institution of that excellent charity, Feb. 1, 1785, have been 6168. The patients recommended and registered, during the last year (commencing at the 31st of July, 1801) were 167; midwifery cases, 13; trivial incidents, 75; total, 265: of the registered patients there have been dismissed, cured, 144; relieved, 6; dead, 8; and remaining upon the books, 9; total, 167.

An Act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the Boat Pool, at Darley, in the Glenkenns, to the port and town of Kirkcudbright, received the royal assent, a little time previous to the dissolution of the late Parliament.

It is intended speedily to rebuild Ousebridge, in the county of Cumberland.

*Married.*] Mr. Kay, Independent minister, of Kendal, to Miss Whitehead, of Halifax.

At Egremont, Mr. J. Bell, shoemaker, of Whitehaven, to Miss M. Benn, late of Black How.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Wells, painter, to Miss H. Rothery.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in his 54th year, J. Ferguson, esq. manufacturer.—Aged 53, Mrs. M. Routledge, wife of Mr. J. Routledge, gardener.—Mrs. Milburn—Aged 55, Mrs. Atkinson, widow of Mr. Edm. Atkinson, tanner.—Aged 28, Mrs. A. Milbourn, one of the society of Quakers.

At Whitehaven, aged 63. Mr. S. Falkner, potter.—Very suddenly, in the prime of life, Mrs. Mac Master, wife of Captain Mac Master.

At Workington, Mr. J. Carter, of the Wheatsheaf public-house.

In the Island of Jersey, July 3, before he had completed his 23d year, after an illness of only five days, Captain W. Satterthwaite, of the 43d regiment, youngest son of J. C. Satterthwaite, esq. of Papcastle, in Cumberland.

At Penrith, in the prime of life, Miss Morland, milliner.

At Harrington, at the copperas-works, in her 19th year, Miss M. Peele.

At Dumfries, J. Brown, esq. of Millhead.

At Burgh-upon-Sands, aged 72, Mr. J. Hodgson.

At Branthwaite, aged 88, Mr. J. Head.

At Belmont, near Hawskhead, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of the Rev. R. Braithwaite, prebendary of Llandaff, &c. and mother of E. Lamplugh, esq. of Irton Hall, Cumberland.

At Hensingham, aged 72, Mrs. E. Sudden, widow of the late Mr. P. Sudden, seedsman.

In the West Indies, Captain Porteus, of the ship Alliance, belonging to Whitehaven.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 91.

Lately, at Egremont, having nearly completed his 86th year, Mr. J. Casson, barber; one of the keenest hunters that has lived in the world since the days of Nimrod, but all his chases, it seems, were pedestrian. “The hares (says a humorous writer, in one of the Cumberland papers) may blow a joyful *mort* on this occasion, and proclaim a *jubilee*, for so fatal an enemy their race has never known. In the *season*, they administered to his amusement in the field, and supplied the chief comforts of his table, throughout the year. With him, shambles were a superfluous appendage to a market, and, as Boniface, in the *Beaux Stratagem*, says of his *ale*, this singular personage might be said, “to eat his *bare*, to drink his *bare*, and to sleep upon his *bare*.” Though his fee for shaving never exceeded a *penny*, yet, by an extraordinary economy, he had amassed a considerable property, said to be upwards of 7000*l.* notwithstanding the annual expence of a game-certificate, an expence, however, which, in his case, was justifiable, upon the strictest principles of frugality. He continued to handle his razor, till superseded by the great shaver, Death. To the above account, given by one correspondent, it is added by another, and with great appearance of justice, “that the late Mr. Casson was of sporting memory, but by no means of sportive memory. He regularly took out a game-certificate, ever since the Act passed relative to such licence: he always entered four game-dogs; paid both the government and parochial taxes promptly and cheerfully; and made to the commissioners of the income-tax a very fair and liberal return of his income. Although a *keen* sportsman, he never injured any man, either in the pursuit of his favourite diversion, nor, as is believed, in any other way. He had several tenants, farmers, but he never advanced their rents. He lost several sums, at different times, but however fond of money the world might suppose him to be, there was nothing in gain powerful enough to induce him to seek legal redress in such matters. He had been a sportsman from his youth, but indulged his passion for the field, merely as an amusement; for no man was more liberal of his game.” In short, though a person of such a character might pass for an oddity among his neighbours, it is not denied by any, that he was an inoffensive, friendly, honest man.

Of a dropsy, Mrs. Barwick, of Bush Gill Head, near Wigton.

At Maryport, Mr. W. Wild, sail-maker.

At Wigton, Mrs. D. Wilson, mother of Mr. N. Brough, steward to Sir F. F. Vane, bart.—Mr. J. Hayton, butcher.

At Kirk Oswald, aged 88, Mrs. Brown.

At Brampton, Mr. Moses, sen. of Tarnhouse; his death was occasioned by accidentally falling out of a widow.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The following ships have lately arrived at

A a

Hull,

Hull, from the Greeland whale-fishery:—the Emperor, Ellison, Molly, Elizabeth, and Dwyer, with 16 fish each; the Symmetry, with 14; the Munificence, with 11; the Hunter and Lottery with 9 each; the Fairy 8; the Cato, Adventure, and Ariel, with 7 each; the Truelove, New Manchester, and Minerva, 6 each; the John, Maria, and Manchester, with 5 each; the Sarah and Elizabeth, with 12; Earl Fauconberg, with 10; North Briton, 9; Eggington, 8; Samuel, Blenheim, and Lynx, 6 each; and Traveller, 2 only.

A new navigable canal has been lately opened from the river Hull to the town of Leven, in Holderness.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Ling, jun. of Kensington, London, to Miss F. Bine, youngest daughter of the late F. Bine, esq. of Hull.—E. Poor, esq. of West End Cottage, to Mrs. Lypyeatt, relict of the Rev. J. Lypyeatt, rector of Wath, near Barnsley.—Mr. Mason, attorney, of Bradford, to Miss J. Barber, of Clockhouse, near Bradford.

At York, Mr. J. Nutt, comb-manufacturer, to Miss Howgate.

Mr. Burton, merchant, of Wakefield, to Miss Metcalf, daughter of the late Rev. G. Metcalf, rector of Crofton, &c.—C. Maris, esq. lieutenant in the East Suffolk Militia, to Miss Weddal, of Bank House, near Selby. Mr. Lister, jun. attorney, to Miss Waterworth, both of Scarboro'.

At Kirkleatham, in the North Riding, Mr. Pearson, to Miss Mowbray.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Staniforth, taylor, to Mrs. King, widow of the late Mr. King, liquor-merchant.—R. Sneyd, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Cooke, daughter of G. Cooke Yarborough, esq. of Streetthorpe, near Doncaster.

At Hull, Mr. J. Sheriff, to Miss A. Sugden.

At Leeds, R. Lisse, esq. Captain in the 19th regiment of light Dragoons, to Miss Roper.—Mr. Flintoff, merchant, to Miss Nevins.—Mr. Halliley, of Dewsbury, to Miss Grainger.

*Died.*] At York, aged 48, Mr. T. Jackson, whitesmith, of Hull.—Aged 66, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Captain J. Fleming.—Aged 31, Mrs. Doplkin, wife of Mr. J. Doplkin, merchant.

At Hull, aged 39, Mr. S. Stickney, baker, and one of the society of Quakers.—Aged 80, Mr. P. P. Dobbins.

At Leeds, aged 21, Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. A. Whitehead, woolstapler.—Miss S. Livesay, daughter of Mr. J. Livesay, cloth-stapler.—Mr. Wesson, of the Cross Keys inn.

At Thirsk, Miss A. Lascelles, second daughter of the late J. C. Lascelles, esq.

At Whitby, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. W. Barker, master of the Ann brig.

At Wakefield, Mr. Mathewman, woolstapler.

At Rotherham, Mr. Wilkinson, corn-mer-

chant. In the act of alighting from his gig, he unfortunately broke his leg; a mortification ensued, and in three days he was a corpse.

At Beverley, aged 75, N. Twigg, esq. formerly of Hull.—Aged 73, Mr. M. Merriington, formerly groom to the late Hugh Bethell, esq. of Rife, and at that time a noted jockey on the turf.

At Kirby Moorside, in her 36th year, Mrs. C. Lister, wife of Mr. W. Lister, attorney.

At Barwick, in Elmet, in her 78th year, Mrs. A. Poskit, widow.

At Halifax, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. Rawdon Briggs.

At Methley, Mr. Simmonds, land-surveyor, and clerk to the trustees of the turnpike road leading from Wakefield to Aberford.

At Otley, Mrs. Snell, relict of the late Mr. Snell, attorney.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The taste, judgment, and liberality of the inhabitants of Liverpool has been lately displayed, in the erection of a superb and elegant building, to be denominated the Lyceum, consisting of a magnificent coffee-room, library, reading-room or lesser library, and other necessary appendages. The coffee-room is universally allowed to be unrivalled, with respect to size, situation, elegance and convenience. It is an oblong of nearly seventy feet by thirty-eight, with a recess on the side opposite the window, of forty-six feet by ten. Its height is in due proportion to its other dimensions, being thirty-one feet from the floor to the centre of the building. The library is a rotunda of forty-five feet diameter, and about forty in height, finished with a dome, and lighted only by a central skylight. The reading-room or lesser library is thirty-three feet by twenty-one, and over it is a committee-room of like dimensions. The principal front to Bold-street is in extent 133 feet. The above building is considered by professional men as, in many respects, the first architectural ornament of Liverpool, there being a chasteness, simplicity, and majesty, in the whole design, both external and internal, and the workmanship throughout is executed in a style and manner, which reflects the highest credit on the contractor.

*Married.*] At Winwick, Mr. J. Bate, lieutenant in the late Royal Lancashire Volunteers, to Miss Travers of Warrington.

At Prestwich, Mr. R. Knowles, aged 70, to Miss Kennedy, aged 25; this is the 4th time the bridegroom has approached the sacred altar of Hymen.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Orford, mathematical instrument-maker, to Miss Atherton.—Mr. J. Frankland, attorney, to Miss C. Preston.—Captain Livesey, of the ship *Molly*, to Miss Croft.

Mr.

Mr. T. Hartray, of London, to Miss Blackburn.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Newberry, to Miss A. Lees.—Mr. J. Andrew, to Miss M. Royle.

Lately, at Castletown, Isle of Man, after a courtship of about twenty years, Mr. J. Redfern, to Miss E. Corrin.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Bradshaw, linen-draper, to Miss A. Welt, milliner.

T. Fenton, jun. esq. of Fieldhead, near Hawkhead, to Miss M. Kirby, of Thwaite.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. T. Griffiths, draper, and the youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. Medley.—In the bloom of youth, Miss A. Freeland.—Mrs. Owen.—Mrs. Parr, wife of Mr. J. Parr, merchant.—Mr. Molyneux, shoemaker.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Hulton, relict of the late W. Hulton, esq. of Hulton Park.—Aged 82, Mrs. E. Parkinson, formerly of Kirkham.—Mr. W. Stanifstreet, engraver.—Mr. J. Durnig.—W. Ford, esq. late of the island of Jamaica.—Aged 17, Miss A. Mercer.—Mr. E. Newsham, attorney.—Aged 60, Mr. P. Denney, merchant.—Aged 42, Mrs. Bates.—Mr. R. Holmes.

At Kirkdale, aged 62, Mrs. A. Smith, widow; a woman greatly and deservedly respected for the goodness of her heart, as well as for the innocence, simplicity, and uniform rectitude of her life.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Docker.—J. Christie, esq.—Mr. G. Brown, merchant.

At Salford, Mrs. Walmley.

At Warrington, in his twentieth year, Mr. T. D. Lee, son of the late Mr. Brunton Lee.

On the 29th of March last, at Bonne, on the coast of Africa, Captain Kitt, of the ship Agnes, of Liverpool.

At Prescot, aged 77, Mrs. Southern.—Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. T. Spencer, jun.

In a very advanced age, at Seathwaite, near Ulverstone, the Rev. G. Walker, upwards of 60 years curate of that chapel; this venerable man continued to discharge the duties of his sacred function till within the last 4 years, when his sight failing, his office was supplied by another clergyman. Mr. Walker, upon a small stipend, with great industry and economy, brought up a large family in a very decent manner, giving to one of his sons, since deceased, an academic education, and living contented, in his retired situation, without a wish to change it. He was beloved by his family, and respected by all who knew him.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Bold, wife of Mr. Bold, surgeon.

Mr. W. Bispham, of Toxteth Park, formerly a hat-manufacturer, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Mayor, of Freckleton.

At Sparth, near Blackburn, aged 92, Mr. J. Butterworth.

Advanced in years, Mrs. H. Preston, shop-keeper, of Ailham-lane, near Cockerham; she was a sort of *hypochondriac solitaire*, living always by herself, and was found dead in her bed,

by her neighbours, who also discovered gold, bank-notes, and bonds, to a very considerable amount, in different parts of the shop.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Feilis, grocer, to Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Mr. Edwards, hatter.—Mr. Lewis, cabinet-maker, to Miss Bellis.

Mr. Roberts, sugar-baker, of Chester, to Miss Stoakes, of Oulton.—Mr. Huley, surgeon, of Frodsham, to Miss Bennett, of Great Saughall.—H. Care, esq. of Norley Bank, to Miss J. Cobbett, of Darnhall.

J. Jones, esq. of Pickhill, in the county of Denbigh, to Miss J. Moore, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

At Franaley, near Nantwich, at the Quaker's Meeting House, Mr. J. Robinson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Nield, of Tabley.

At Tattenhall, Mr. J. Harrison, manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss J. Wright.

*Died.*] Mr. S. Savile, of Macclesfield.

In his 71st year, Mr. J. Hughes, sen. of Handbridge, near Chester; gardener, and seedsman, and likewise a celebrated florist.

At Denbigh, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. Edwards, post-master.

At Boughton, near Chester, Mrs. Oliver, Mother of the late Rev. P. Oliver.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Skidmore, of Bakewell, to Miss F. Smith, of Didsbury.—Mr. T. Perkins, jun. of Ulsthorpe, Leicestershire, to Miss M. Bond, of Willey Field.

In London, the Rev. R. Burrow Turbutt, rector of Morton, in this county, to Miss Sharpe, only daughter of B. Sharpe, esq. banker, of Fleet-street, London; and, at the same time, J. R. Sharpe, esq. of Tibshelf, to Miss M. E. Turbutt, second daughter of W. Turbutt, esq. of Ogston Hall, also in this county.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 29, Mr. W. Walker, brush-manufacturer.—Aged 79, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Mr. M. Moore, coachmaker.

At Matlock, aged 73, Mr. J. Wright.

Aged 59, Mrs. Sales, of Spondon.—After a few minutes illness, Mrs. M. Cowley, wife of Mr. T. Cowley, of King's Newton.—Mr. J. Brown, of Swadlincote.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Kelk, to Miss Smart.—Mr. Saunders, shoe-maker, to Miss M. Dudley.—Mr. H. Millett, miniature-painter, to Miss M. Beardmore Allen.—Mr. D. Parley, plumber and glazier, to Miss S. Rogers.

At Mansfield, Mr. H. Hollins, of Pleasley, to Miss Blagg.—Mr. B. Robinson, printer and bookseller, to Miss Frost, daughter of Mr. J. Frost, auctioneer.

At Bingham, Mr. Blagg, farmer, of Scarrington, to Miss Whyman.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Knowles, a widow lady.—In the county jail, aged 63, Mr. J. Slaney, a debtor, from Retford.

At East Retford, aged 57, Mr. R. Dixon, many years engineer to the Chesterfield Canal Company.

At Farndon, near Newark, aged 68, Mr. Rippon, an opulent farmer.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

On account of the two spires of the Lincoln Cathedral having been considered in a dangerous state, it is in agitation to decapitate the towers of these their very ponderous burdens. If it is essential, it must doubtless be done; however, the antiquarian may repine at the least prominent part of this venerable pile being removed, or its grandeur diminished; much more so great an addition to the beauty of the cathedral, as the two spires.—*Great Tom o' Lincoln* is to be rung no more! The full swing of four tons and a half is found to injure the tower where he hangs: he has accordingly been chained and riveted down, "so that (as the Lincolnshire papers express it) instead of the full bold mouthful he has been used to send forth, he is enjoined in future merely to wag his tongue!"

*Married.*] At Lincoln, Mr. B. Anderson, to Mrs. Wetherall.

At Ancaster, Mr. W. Corcroft, to Mrs. A. Toynbee.—Mr. G. Mimmack, farmer and grazier, of Holbeach Horn, aged 63, to Miss Woodward, of Sleaford, aged 20.

At Haxey, M. Jones, esq. of Lancaster, to Miss Etherington, only daughter and heiress to the late R. Etherington, esq. of Gainsborough.

At Sleaford, Mr. Davie, slave-merchant, of London, to Miss Squire.

At Stamford, Mr. J. Butt, draper, to Miss Barrett, sister to Mr. Barrett, tea-dealer.—Mr. Wrench, to Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Dolphin, officer of excise, of Ancaster, to Mrs. Hooper, of Great Ponton.—Captain Gardiner, of the royal navy, to Mrs. T. Jackson, of Stamford.

At Louth, Mr. Curtis, horse-dealer, to Mrs. Skidbrooke; the bride had been a solitary widow *near fifteen weeks*!

T. Green, esq. of Turrell's Hall, Essex, to Miss Bromhead, of Uffington, near Stamford.

*Died.*] At Boston, suddenly, Mrs. Bycroft, relict of the late Mr. J. Eyecroft, ironmonger.—Mr. Burden, ironmonger.

At Stamford, Mr. R. Cooke, grocer, one of the capital burgesses of the corporation.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Elwood, wife of Mr. Elwood, grocer.

Aged 29, Mr. H. Paddison, of Ingleby, near Lincoln, steward to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; Mr. Paddison was taken ill of a fever only three days before his death.

Aged 65, Mrs. Lowley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Lowley, of Oakham.

At Sleaford, aged 72, James Ferdinando la Poldro Comandro, a foreigner; in the early part of his life, he had lived in affluent cir-

cumstances, but had been much reduced previously to his death.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

It is creditable to the literary spirit of the county of Leicester, that Mr. Combe, an active bookseller of Leicester, has been encouraged to take the elegant building lately erected in Leicester for an hotel, and to occupy it as a bookseller's shop, library, and news-room.

Of all the late contested elections, not one was so sharp while it lasted as that of Leicester; it closed, however, though not without animosity, yet with perfect good-will on all sides. Mr. M'Carthy finding, at the close of the fourth day's poll, from the circumstance of his late arrival, notwithstanding the popular enthusiasm in his favour, that he was not likely to have a final majority, declined his pretensions in so handsome a manner, as to draw forth the thanks of Mr. Babington, the approbation of the Court, and the repeated plaudits of the people. Mr. M'Carthy, however, has announced his intention, by public advertisement, to avail himself of the first opportunity to offer himself again as a candidate for the borough of Leicester.

*Married.*] W. Chandler, esq. of Gilmorton, to Miss Gamble, daughter of Mr. J. Gamble, attorney, of Willoughby Waterleis.

At Hathern, near Loughborough, Mr. Powell, of Loughborough, to Miss Pollard.

At Melton Mowbray, W. Underwood, esq. of Thorpe Arnold, to Miss Marriott.—Mr. Worthington, attorney, of Lutterworth, to Miss Burdet, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Burdet, of Gilmorton.

At Leicester, Mr. Woodward, druggist, to Miss Daft.—R. Marriott, esq. of Coltesbach, in this county, to Miss J. E. Harris, of Rugby.

*Died.*] At Leicester, the 5th instant, in the 57th year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Arnald, D. D. formerly Sub-Preceptor to the Prince of Wales, one of the Canons of Windsor, and Precentor of Lichfield, son of the Rev. Richard Arnald, late Rector of Thurstaston, in Leicestershire.

At Harborough, aged 38, Mrs. E. A. Blount.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. J. Mann.

At Leicester Grange, near Hinckley, Mrs. Foster, widow of J. Foster, esq. and youngest daughter of Dr. Kerr, of Northampton.

At Debden, near Gainsborough, in her 23d year, Mrs. Johnson.

At East Bourne, in Sussex, Miss Louisa Hudson, youngest daughter of Sir C. Grave Hudson, bart. of Wanlip.

Mr. W. Smart, jun. of Redmile, near Belvoir-castle.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Stafford, aged 66, Mr. T. Lovatt, wine-merchant.

At Newcastle, suddenly, aged 63, Mrs. Brown, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Brown. Mr.

—Mr. J. Cope, late partner in a banking-house, and formerly a clerk in the house of Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd, of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Baddeley, of the Star-and-Garter public-house.—Mrs. Pountney.—Suddenly, Mrs. Hewitt.

W. Howard, esq. of Stockwall-end, Tettenhall.—Mr. J. Woolley, of Hamstall.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Wallis S. Spender, fourth son of Mr. J. Spender, surgeon.—Mrs. Worthington, relict of the late Mr. Worthington, brewer.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Wilkes, to Miss A. Bilson.—Mr. S. Armfield, to Miss H. Barnes.—Mr. Harris, factor, to Miss Ansell, second daughter to Mr. Ansell, grocer.—Mr. A. Whitaker, to Miss K. Parsons.—Mr. S. Hope Demies, of Oxford, to Miss E. Deane.—Mr. J. Banks, of London, to Miss M. R. Wasdell.

At the Quakers' meeting-house, Mr. J. Lovell, to Miss E. Gibbons.—Mr. J. Lloyd, 2d son of C. Lloyd, esq. banker, of Birmingham, to Miss Hart, daughter of F. Hart, esq. of Nottingham.—Mr. F. Charles, surgeon, to Miss M. Burman, daughter to Mr. T. Burman, surgeon, both of Henley in Arden.—Mr. Townsend, attorney, of Rugby, to Miss B. Fox, of Dunton.—Mr. C. Bruce, of Coventry, to Miss M. Smart, of Stivichall.

At Swansea, the Rev. R. Kennedy, A.M. Lecturer of St. Paul's-chapel, in Birmingham, to Miss Hall, daughter of the late Mr. Hall, engraver.—J. Hathaway Turbitt, esq. of Pillerton-house, to Miss Bartlett, of Snowhill, Gloucestershire.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in his 67th year, Mr. G. Hollington Barker, F. A. S. formerly an eminent attorney; in his public character, upright, intelligent, and able; and in his private, an active exemplar of the domestic virtues.

Mr. J. Wallis, sen. late an eminent carrier from this town to London, but who had retired from business several years.

Aged 26, Mr. J. Phillips.—Mr. W. Tuttin, spoon-manufacturer.—Miss Hadley.—Aged 77, Mrs. Bailey.—Mrs. Pinfield.—Aged 67, Mrs. Rickhards, relict of the late Mr. J. Rickhards, attorney.

At Coventry, Mrs. Dickinson.

At Aston, in her 63th year, Mrs. E. Potter, widow, formerly of Alum-rock.—Mr. J. Hawkes, sen. of Handsworth-common, formerly of Birmingham.—Suddenly, aged 66, Mrs. M. Ashborn, wife of Mr. T. Ashborn, basket-maker, of Alveston, near Stratford-upon-Avon. Her death was unfortunately occasioned by a fall of a tree, as she was returning from the funeral of a brother-in-law.

At Rugby, Mrs. Duffkin. Her death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vein.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Wildblood, of Kinton, to Miss Birch, of Osbaston.—Mr. Marston, of China Longville, to Miss E. Colley, of the Oak-inn, Welshpool.

At Shrewsbury, J. Peele, esq. to Miss De Courcy, of the Mount.—Mr. Tibby, to Mrs. Woodall.—Mr. J. Stanton, cutler and gun-maker, of Oswestry, to Miss M. Poole, of Hinton.

At Ellesmere, Mr. J. Wood, of the News, to Miss Norris, of Tetchell.

At Denbigh, Mr. J. Roberts, to Mrs. Hughes, grocer.—J. G. Scott, esq. of Betton, to Miss Morse, of Drayton Green, Middlesex.—Mr. Roebuck, of Onley Woodnock, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, to Miss M. Maddox, of Cantlop, in this county.—Mr. R. Jones, brazier, of Carnarvon, to Mrs. Crayregg, of Bontnewydd.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. C. Waring, sister of the late Dr. Waring, of Pleyley.—Mr. J. Pugh, of the Wheat-Sheaf-public-house.—Mrs. Upton, of the White-Lion-inn.

—Mr. Baugh, late a confectioner of this town. He was unfortunately among the sufferers at the melancholy accident which took place July 23d, at the West-India-docks, Blackwall, London. His body has not yet been found, and still remains in the merciless torrent.

Mr. T. Hughes, brother to Mrs. Davies, of the Castle-gates.

At Porkington, Mrs. Owen, 2d daughter and co-heiress of the late W. Owen, esq. an excellent lady, deservedly and sincerely lamented by her relations and friends, and by numbers of the poor, being of a most humane, friendly, and charitable disposition.—She has left her large fortune to her sister, Mrs. Ormsby, and to her niece, with kind tokens of her affection to her nearest relations.

At Rockwardine, Mrs. Noneley, widow, late of Noneley.

At Church Stretton, at the Talbot-inn, immediately after wantonly drinking a large quantity of unmixed spirits, Mr. F. Hick, the noted Stretton barber.

At Millhope-hall, in his 21st year, Mr. R. Easthope.

At Steeton-hall, Miss Hazlewood, daughter of the late Mr. E. Hazlewood, mercer, of Bridgnorth.

In the beginning of May last, at the island of St. Helena, on his passage from Madras to England, Mr. J. Molyneux Slaney, 2d son of the late R. Slaney, esq. of Shifnal, in this county.

Mr. J. Heath, younger brother to Mr. Heath, of Quarry-place.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Harris, an opulent farmer of Horsham, in Martley-parish, to Miss True-  
man,

man, daughter of Mr. Trueman, architect, of Worcester.—Mr. W. Smallpiece, of Kidderminster, to Miss Ridley, of Tenbury.

*Died.*] At Upton-upon-Severn, Miss Brown, daughter of the late Rev. J. Brown, rector of Pirton.—In her 71st year, Mrs. M. Butler, relict of J. Butler, gent. late of Worcester.

Near London, T. W. Adams, esq. son of W. Adams, esq. late of Overbury, in this county.

Of an ulcerated sore throat, Mr. J. Haynes, of Rowney-green.

At Kidderminster, of a paralytic stroke, aged 57, Mr. W. Butler, leather-dresser and wool-stapler.

At Redditch, Mr. W. Redding.

At Duncle, near Kidderminster, aged 75, after an active life, spent in the constant exercise of charity, benevolence, and hospitality, T. Pratt, gent. In the distribution of a handsome fortune, among other bequests, are the following:—To the school at Stone, 100l. ; to the poor of Stone, 10l. ; to the poor of Chaddeley, 10l. ; to the poor of Kidderminster, 10l. ; and to the charity-school at Kidderminster, 50l.

Mrs. Holland, of Wickhamford, near Evesham.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] In London, Mr. Ede, goldsmith, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss A. Coleman, late of Leominster, in this county.

At Ross, Mr. J. Aveline, surgeon, to Miss M. Prosser.—Mr. C. Blakeway, to Miss Bonatt, youngest daughter of Mr. Bonatt.

At Leominster, the Rev. Mr. Mills, of Ross, to Miss Dupp.

At Chepstow, Mr. F. Smart, of the island of Jamaica, to Miss E. Smart.

At the Quaker's meeting-house, Leominster, Mr. J. Jenkins, of Bromyard, to Miss A. Gillett.

*Died.*] At Leominster, Mr. Brown, schoolmaster.—Mr. G. Bird, of the Old Gore-inn, near Ross.—Lately, at his house in the Vineyards, aged 79, Mr. H. Durham.

At Haverfordwest, South Wales, A. Cliborne, esq.

At Ragland, Monmouthshire, in his 58th year, C. Morgan, esq.—Mr. Thomas, paper-maker, of St. Weonards, in this county.

At Tarrington, at his brother's house, in his 80th year, R. Edwards, esq.

At the Moore, near Hereford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Cook, widow of the late H. Cook, esq. formerly High Sheriff of this county.

At Kington, Mrs. Barrell, wife of Mr. Barrell, bookbinder, of Leominster.

#### GLoucestershire.

The works of that very magnificent undertaking, the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, (which promises incalculable advantages to the city and neighbourhood of Gloucester, and is on a larger scale than any canal in this kingdom, being intended for ships), will recommence next spring.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Frankum, of Little Badminton, aged 69, to Miss Walker, of Tetbury, a beautiful young lady, aged 21.

At Tetbury, Mr. Freeth, to Mrs. Grose.—Mr. W. Trinder, of Monmouth, to Miss Jones, of Stanton.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Hancock, watch-maker.—Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. Charlton, grocer.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Kingsbury, widow of the late Mr. Kingsbury, wool-comber.—Mrs. Austin, of Vobster.

At Hadnock-house, near Monmouth, in his 62d year, the Rev. P. Griffin, L. L. D. Vicar of Warnford, Hants.—Mrs. Parsons, wife of J. Parsons, esq. of West Camel.—Miss Combe, of Farnhill.

In the prime of life, at Dingwood-park, Mr. Gorges Dobyns Yate, a deserving and amiable young man.

Mr. J. Pearce, an eminent grazier of Tortworth; his death was occasioned by inadvertently falling down stairs backwards, which dislocated his neck.

Mr. J. Long, farmer, of St. Briavels.

At Newnham, universally regretted, Mr. Surgeon, mercer.—Mr. Taylor, of Thornbury.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] T. Cartwright Slack, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, London, to Miss J. Newell, second daughter of the Rev. S. Newell, Rector of Ickford.

At Swerford, Mr. W. Irons, of Showell, to Mrs. Harbridge, widow, of Rullright Combs.

At Oxford, Mr. P. Hicks, grocer, of Holywell, to Miss Joy.

At Dailsford, Mr. T. Wells, butcher, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Pen. Paine.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 84, after a long life of usefulness, Mrs. Sadler, mother of Mr. Sadler, confectioner.

At her lodgings in the High-street, in her 87th year, Mrs. Dixon, relict of Dr. Dixon, late principal of St. Edmund's-hall.—Mr. W. Beezeley, barge-master.—Aged 20, Mr. R. Kimberley.

At Littlemore, aged 55, Mrs. Hawkins, relict of the late Rev. T. Hawkins, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Garsington, Mrs. Denton, widow of the late Mr. S. Denton, watchmaker, in Oxford.—Very suddenly, as she was returning from Littlemore on horseback, Mrs. Palmer, an eminent midwife, of Oxford.

At Broadwell, in his 68th year, Mr. N. Short, farmer, who, having acquired a competent fortune with an unblemished character, had retired from business only a few months since, to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*. He was exemplary in his moral conduct and attendance upon religious duties, and highly endeared to his numerous friends and acquaintance by his unaffected simplicity of manners and irreproachable integrity; though many have been more conspicuous for their rank and station,

tion in life, yet none were more distinguished by the real favours of Providence, being blessed with constant health, cheerful spirits, and a tranquil, unambitious mind.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BUCKS, &c.**

*Married.]* At Oundle, Mr. A. Tirrell, grocer, of Bringhurst, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Holitch.

At Aylesbury, Bucks, J. Rose, esq. to Miss Hayward.—J. Weir, esq. of Stone Deane, Bucks, to Mrs. Dickenson, of Broughton-house, Worcestershire.

In London, the Rev. C. Chiles, of Uppingham, to Miss Thompson, of Chelsea.

*Died.]* At Northampton, R. Rogers, esq.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Desborough, lady of Lieut. Colonel Desborough, of the Royal Marines.

At Daventry, aged 86, Mrs. Wyment.

Near Bath, Mrs. Judd, wife of Mr. Judd, surgeon and apothecary, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Towcester, suddenly, aged 52, Mr. W. Adams, carrier.—Mr. W. York, eldest son of Mr. York, attorney, of Thrapston.—Mrs. Ashby, relict of G. Ashby, esq. of Hasle-beach.

At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, R. Winter, esq.

At Kimbolton, in his 64th year, W. Geary, esq. late of Bushmead-priory, many years Justice of the peace for the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford.

Aged 33, Mr. Wood, draper, of Stilton, Huntingdonshire.

At Castle Thorpe, in her 102d year, Mrs. M. Savage. She had enjoyed, during life, an almost uninterrupted good state of health, and, when indisposed, would never suffer any medical assistance to be called in on her account; all her faculties continued perfect to the last, and, till within a few days of her death, she could walk about, and read common print without spectacles.

At Appleton, Bucks, in her 80th year, Mrs. Williams, relict of the Rev. E. Williams, late Rector of Chastleton, Oxford.

At Middle Claydon, Bucks, in his 71st year, Mr. R. Stevens, sen. and about a fortnight after, in his 36th year, Mr. J. Stephens, second son of the above.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, Mrs. Jennings, widow of the Rev. I. Jennings.

**NORFOLK.**

*Married.]* At Lynn, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Kenny.

Mr. H. Shepherd, of Warham, to Miss Cubitt, only daughter of R. Cubitt, Gent. of North Walsham.

At Wells, aged 81, Mrs. M. Gardiner, relict of the late Capt. F. Gardiner.

At Crimpleham, Mr. J. Clarke, a considerable farmer and grazier, to Miss Hanslip, of Downham Market.

*Died.]* At Norwich, Mrs. Thomlinson, relict of the late Rev. R. Thomlinson, of Cley.—In his 81st year, R. Peele, esq. alderman of this city, sheriff in 1772, and

mayor in 1775.—In his 67th year, Mr. W. Martin, formerly a manufacturer in this city. Aged 18, Mr. B. Back.—Aged 50, Mr. N. Walker, hair-preparer.—Aged 60, Mr. W. Hall, gardener.

At Lynn, aged 21, Mrs. Wardell, wife of Mr. J. Wardell, butcher.

At Thetford, Mrs. Woods, wife of Mr. C. Woods, brewer.

In his 85th year, H. Collett, esq. of Westerfield, near Ipswich, clerk of the peace for this county, to which office he was appointed in 1748.

**SUFFOLK.**

*Married.]* Mr. J. Todd, of Woodbridge, to Miss Blaxhall, of Eye.—J. Sykes, esq. of London, to Miss Oliver, of Sudbury.—Mr. Wade, miller, of Whepstead, to Miss Smith, of Hawsted, near Bury.—Mr. J. Grout, of Swaffling, to Miss Swain, of Woodbridge.

*Died.]* At Yoxford, the Hon. Fr. A. Davy, wife of E. Davy, esq. and aunt of the present Lord Carberry.

At Bury, aged 75, Mr. W. Yardley, formerly a butcher, but who had retired from business some years.—In his 19th year, Mr. R. Beck.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Enshaw, governor of the House of Industry.

Aged 61, Mr. J. Kemble, an opulent farmer at Rendon.—Lady Johnston, wife of Sir W. Johnston, Bart. and the last survivor of the family of Nicholas Bacon, esq. of Shrubland Hall, in this county. Aged 60, Mr. T. Evans, of Mildenhall.—Mrs. F. Gates, many years a faithful servant in the household of the Duke of Grafton, at Euston.

At Sotterley Hall, Aged 68, Mrs. Barne, relict of M. Barne, esq. and daughter of the late G. Thornhill, esq. of Diddington, in Huntingdonshire.

[*Supplementary Account of the late Rev. Rob. E. Garnham, see our last Magazine, p 80 and 90.*

—“ His benevolence was best known to his more intimate friends, and nothing but his death releases the hand which writes this short memoir from the restriction of private confidence on this particular subject. It was in the course of our unreserved correspondence, immediately after the failure of a bank at Bury, in 1797, which involved his father and himself in no inconsiderable loss, that he wrote, in reply to what I had proposed to him upon that occasion, . . . . but it will not be in my power to accept the very friendly invitation, till after the next dividend. Upon the bankruptcy taking place, I determined, if possible, not to fail in any one of the little douceurs I was in the habit of bestowing, in the eleemosynary way, to a few persons with whose necessities I am acquainted; and as it is impossible to lose the best part of a year's income, without making retrenchments somewhere, I was prompt in deciding, that the abridgement should be in *personal gratifications*; of which, the greatest I certainly esteem, that of presenting myself before my London friends.”]

## SUSSEX.

At a late meeting held at Weathersfield, in this county, July 26th, Mr. J. Taylor in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, to establish, in future, an annual meeting, for the purpose of inspecting the growth of hops. At the above meeting, yearly pockets sold from 12s. to 33s. 6d.—Upon the growth, 13s. to 14s.

*Married.*] At Colchester, W. Smythies esq. eldest son of the late F. Smythies, esq. to Miss Gr. Richards.—Mr. J. Phillips, aged 76, to Mrs. S. Word, aged 69. The tender couple were very handsomely attended to and from church, by a great number of their relations and friends.

J. Johnson Richardson, esq. of Weeley Hall, in this county, to Miss Car. Watford, fourth daughter to the late Mr. A. Watford, in the county of Cambridge.—J. Pycroft, jun. esq. of Oak Hall, to Miss Stephenson, of Wanstead.—At Wivenhoe, F. Grellett, esq. of London, to Miss E. Sage.

*Died.*] At Colchester, in her 93d year, Mrs. Smythies, relict of the late Rev. Palmer. S.—Mrs. Walford, wife of Mr. T. Walford, upholsterer.—Aged 49, Mr. Wolfe, chima-man.—In his 20th year, Mr. R. Vince, son of Mr. J. Vince, of London.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Pain, shoemaker.

## KENT.

Among other judicious improvements and alterations which have lately taken place at Margate, for the better accommodation of the sea-bathers, an elegant stone embankment (not a jetty) extending from the pier to Garner's Library, at the bottom of the High-street, has been commenced, and is now about half finished. When completed, it will form a most convenient and delightful promenade.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Ellis, printer, to Miss M. Grove.—Mr. Miles, of the Fountain inn, to Mrs. Ratcliffe.—Mr. Tribe, jun. to Miss R. Seaton, both of Maidstone.—Mr. J. Major, surgeon, to Miss M. Major, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Major, of Folkestone.—The Rev. H. M. Say, of Ashford, to Miss Stoddard, of Boxley.

At Lullingstone Castle, Lieut-col. Twysden, of the King's infantry, to Miss A. Dyke, second daughter of Sir J. D. Dyke, bart.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, aged 69, Mrs. Nichols.—Mr. Pettman, a carrier.—Mr. Crothell of the Chequers public-house.

At Maidstone, Mr. Peale.—Aged 74, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. B. Martin, taylor.

At Dover, Mrs. Ifmay, relict of Mr. J. Ifmay, of London, and eldest daughter of the late J. Lade, esq. many years alderman of Canterbury.—Miss E. Russell, daughter of Mr. T. Russell, victualler.—Mr. L. Ashmire, son of Captain J. Ashmire.

At Folkestone, aged 62, Mr. T. Major.

At Deal, Mrs. Barton, of the Black Horse public-house.—Mr. W. Gammon, many years a warden of the fellowship of pilots at this place.

At Chatham, Mrs. Dadd, widow of Mr. G. Dadd, rope-maker.

At Ashford, aged 71, Mrs. Boys.

At Sandwich, in his 67th year, H. Addison, esq. banker.

At Chilham, J. Baker, esq. formerly of Deal.

At Wingham, Mr. Chandler, grocer.

At Upton, in the Isle of Thanet, Mrs. Goodbane.

At Sandgate, Mr. Peale, of Maidstone.

At Barton Court, near Minchin Hampton, Mrs. H. Flint, late of Ashford, in this county.—In his 65th year, Mr. J. Woodruff, of Fordwich, one of the senior jurats, and formerly mayor of that ancient corporation.

In his 83d year, the Rev. C. Clarke, formerly rector of St. Philip's, Charlestown, South Carolina, and late rector of Horstly, in this county, justly considered as a profound scholar, and a man of great philanthropy; he was, likewise, an able and zealous advocate for the theological doctrines of universal love and universal restitution, which his voluminous publications testify.

In Bedford-row, London, the lady of the Rev. T. Heathcote, rector of Stone, in this county; she was the youngest daughter of the late Sir T. Parker, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

At Sandwich, J. Dilnot, esq. many years justice of peace for this county, and chairman of the commission of sewers for East Kent.

## SUSSEX.

Some considerable improvements are making at the select and admired watering-place of Little Hampton, the ground being already marked out for building a marine crescent and a hot-bath. Mr. East's new library is also a great addition to the place.

*Married.*] At Chichester, Mr. R. Pope, to Miss Mallins.—Mr. Broadbridge, of Box-grove, to Miss E. Caffin.

At Lewes, Mr. Willard, brewer, to Miss Dunstone, daughter of Mr. Dunstone, postmaster.

At Brighton, Captain Wingfield, master of the Military Academy at Deptford, to Miss Green.

*Died.*] In the Cliff, near Lewes, Mr. Tooth, farrier.

Mrs. Wood, wife of H. Wood, esq. of Henfield.

At Hoathly Hill, W. Clifford, esq.—Mrs. Weeks, wife of Mr. Weeks, surgeon, at Hurstperpoint, near Lewes.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Parsons, of the Star and Garter inn, in Andover, to Miss Marmin, of Cirencester.—Captain Stair Douglas, of the navy, to Miss Payne, of Stubbington House.—J. Dewes, esq. of the 28th regiment, to Miss J. Ridge, fourth daughter of the late T. Ridge, esq. of Kilmiston.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Rolfe, an eminent butcher, to Miss Bishop.

G. Bur-

G. Burdett, esq. Captain in the navy, to Miss Whitelocke, daughter of Major-general Whitelocke, Governor of the garrison at Portsmouth.

*Died.*] At Winchester, aged 76, Mr. P. Fussel, many years organist of the Cathedral and College.—Mrs. Emmerson, wife of Captain Emmerson, of the 16th regiment of light dragoons.

At Southampton, Mrs. Hookey, relief of Mr. G. G. Hookey, stone-mason and auctioneer.

At Fareham, Mr. H. Reeks, attorney.

At Lymington, Mrs. Salter, mistress of the poor-house; a situation in which she always conducted herself with great propriety.

At Preston Candover, aged 80, Mrs. Bassett, late of Nutley.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Swindon, M. Goulding, esq. to Mrs. Whipman.—The Rev. W. Bayley, fellow of New College, Oxon, to Miss L. Goodenough, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Goodenough, vicar.

J. H. Everett, esq. eldest son of T. Everett, esq. of Biddleston House, to Miss Cooke, eldest daughter of the late Major Cooke.

At Corham, Mr. J. Banning, son to Mr. T. Banning, clothier, to Mrs. Milsom, widow.—Mr. W. Finch, of Laverstock, near Salisbury, to Miss Noyes, of Westover, near Andover.

At Salisbury, Mr. W. Millard, of Bristol, to Miss Lee, formerly of West Chollerton, in this county.—T. Calley, esq. of Burdro Park, to Miss E. A. Keck, of Salthrop House.

The Rev. J. Edwards, master of the free-grammar-school, Marlboro', to Miss Brind, of Wanborough.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. Lucas.—Mrs. White.—Mrs. Allam, wife of W. Allam, esq.

At Chippenham, in her 73d year, Mrs. E. Warne.—In her 60th year, Mrs. South, relief of T. South, esq. late of Donhead St. Andrews, and sister to T. Horner, esq. of Mells Park.

At Hartham Park, near Chippenham, the seat of Sir C. Mallet, T. Crusoe, esq. formerly of Lynn, in Norfolk, late surgeon on the Bombay Establishment near 30 years.

Aged 24, Miss J. Elling, of Sutton Veny, near Warminster, and in five days after, aged 20, her brother, Mr. W. Elling.—Aged 86, Mr. Knight, a respectable farmer at Norton Bavant, near Warminster.—Mrs. Whitmarsh, wife of Mr. W. Whitmarsh, grocer, of Wilton.—Mrs. Ainsworth, of Clarendon Park, near Salisbury.

At her son's house, at Rushall, aged 70, Mrs. Peck.

#### BERKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to establish either an infirmary or county-hospital, or else a dispensary, in the town of Reading, (as recommended by Dr. Thomas, physician,) for

MONTHLY MAG. No. 91.

affording effectual assistance and relief to the sick and diseased poor.

*Married.*] At Arbourfield, the Rev. H. Hodgkinson, rector, to Miss Courtup, of Reading.

In London, Mr. R. G. Lee, attorney, to Miss Cowderoy, of Brimpton, in this county.

At Windsor, the Rev. T. Carter, of Eton College, to Miss Proctor.—Mr. W. Walker, of Newbury, to Miss A. Wallis, of Reading.

At Reading, Mr. Hobbs, saddler, to Miss Hannington.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Willats.—A. Reeve, esq.

At Abingdon, Mr. T. Collins.

At Hungerford, Mr. J. Banister, saddler; an excellent neighbour, a convivial companion, and truly good-natured, honest man.

At Sunning-hill, Mr. R. Street. He had lived 30 years in the family of R. Neville, esq. as cook, and was always much respected for his faithful services.

Mrs. Searle, of Sheep-bridge-mills, Swallowfield.

At Seaford, in Sussex, Mrs. E. Micklem, of Reading.—Mr. W. Allnutt, farmer, of Berrin's-hill, in the parish of Ipsilonden.

At Stanner's-hill, in Chobham parish, aged 74, Mr. J. Fladgate; a man endowed by nature with an excellent understanding, as well as with various other powers of mind, which were at once a source of instruction and entertainment, to his numerous friends and acquaintance.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shenley, Herts, H. Shepherd, esq. of Frome, to Miss Winter.

*Died.*] At Bath, aged 79, Mr. H. Durham. Aged 80, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late T. Johnson, esq. of Woolley, near Bradford.

At Clifton, of a pulmonary complaint, Miss C. Downing, 2d daughter of the Rev. Mr. Downing, prebendary of Ely; a young lady, highly conspicuous for the elegance of her manners, and the beauty of her person, but still more so, for the truly feminine and Christian graces of meekness and humility.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Blandford, Mr. J. Shorto, of Southampton, to Miss Norton.

At West Stow, Mr. Buffey, plumber and glazier, of Shafton, to Miss Coombs.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. Mr. Harvey, a Dissenting Minister, late of this town.—Mr. J. Vowell, a grocer and wine-merchant.—Miss Wood, of Milborne, St. Andrews, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wood, Rector.

At Starcross, W. Strode, esq. of Nunchampark, near Plympton, he is succeeded in his beautiful estate by his brother, the Rev. R. Strode.

At Frome St. Quintin, Mrs. M. Shepperd.—Mr. J. Snook, of Shafton, gardener and Blandford carrier; inadvertently falling from a cart-load of hay in his hay-field, he dislocated his neck, and died on the spot.

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DEVONSHIRE

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Squire, soap-boiler, of Exeter, to Miss M. Sowden, of Whitstone.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Straw, master of the Elephant-inn, to Miss E. Manley, of Barnstaple.—The Rev. J. Lane Kitson, to Miss Georgina Buller, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Buller, Bishop of this diocese.—Mr. S. Soper, cabinet-maker, to Miss E. Manning.

*Died.*] At Exeter, aged 88, Mrs. E. Clarke, widow, a lady of great respectability, and

very extensive charity. By profession through life she was a Protestant Dissenter; to an ardent zeal for freedom of enquiry and religious liberty, she united a modest, unaffected candour. In conversation, whatever were the subjects, she was cool and temperate, but yet ever open and ingenuous; calmness and equanimity apparently proceeding from the brightest Christian prospects, might be traced in her countenance and manner, even when growing bodily infirmities marked the rapid and certain approach of death.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ONE of the most remarkable events influencing the state of commerce, which have taken place last month, is the diminution in the prices of the stock of our public debts of all denominations. That diminution is the most striking in the discount at which the *Omnia*, or total allowance from Government for every 100*l.* of the new loan, is now on sale in the Stock Exchange, a discount of not less than 11 per cent. The 3 per Cents have fallen to 68*½*. Many failures have taken place among the money-dealers; and various engagements, for both real and fictitious sales of stock, remain, on the part of those by whom the stock was to be received, without fulfilment. For this fluctuation in the price of our stocks, various causes are plausibly assigned. The bargain with the Ministers for the loans were, in the eagerness of the money-dealers to out-bid one another, concluded on conditions too unfavourable to the lenders. A number of the richest dealers in money and stocks, and of those who do the most business, were offended that the negotiation of the loan should not have been otherwise managed, and have, therefore, as is believed, regulated their transactions, as much as possible, in a manner to make the bargains for the loans to turn out seriously disadvantageous. The state of the Continent is now such as partly to occasion still a good deal of money to be withdrawn from the British Funds, which was deposited in them during the war, or before it broke out, and, in part, to hinder money from being brought hither, which, in a different condition of affairs on the Continent, would still have continued to be laid out here in the purchase of stock. The circumstances of this, as an election-year, too, have necessarily occasioned large sales of stock, for the supply of Bank of England notes to be laid out over the country; and much money is now expended in purchases of land, in adventures of trade, in colonial speculations, and in establishments of manufacture, which would otherwise have been employed in the Funds. Besides, for these few weeks, much money has been withheld from purchases in the stocks, merely on account of the extreme uncertainty and alarm which prevail in regard to the fluctuations and the depression which, it is supposed, that these may still continue, about this time, to undergo.

It appears from the reports of the French Minister of Police, that there are now in Paris not fewer than 16,000 visitors from Britain and Ireland. These persons may be estimated to expend, one with another, each ten shillings sterling a day, of money drawn from this country. Thus, the sum of English money which is now transferred to France, at the capital alone, is not less than 8000*l.* sterling a day. No wonder, then, that the exchange with Paris should be, as it now is, 6 pence in the pound sterling against London. The commercial treaty between Britain and France, is believed to be in a train of negotiation. By accounts of the 25th of June last, which have been received in Paris from St. Domingo, it appears that Port Cape François, Port Républicain, Cayes, and Jacmel, the four principal harbours of that island, are declared free ports to all French ships for the importation of any goods of whatsoever nature, as also for the exportation of all goods but sugar, coffee, taffia, and rum. A duty of about 6 per cent. is imposed on all sorts of provisions imported by foreigners, and a duty of about 12 per cent. on any other goods which foreigners shall bring into the ports of the island. The duty on coffee exported is to be, to Frenchmen, about 6 per cent.—to foreigners, about 12 per cent. On raw sugars, the duties are to foreigners, about 6 per cent.—to Frenchmen exporting the commodity in French ships, only 3 per cent. The best clayed sugar is now sold at Cape François at 5*l.* 10*s.* sterling per cwt. The price of the best raw sugar is, at the same place, 2*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* sterling per cwt.

In the six first months of the present year, the Dey of Algiers has piratically exacted from the trade of the different nations of Europe, in the Mediterranean Sea, the value of 2,918,500 piastres.

An alarm has been excited among the merchants of Bourdeaux, lest the re-establishment of the free navigation of the Scheldt, and of the commercial prosperity of Antwerp, should injure the trade between Bourdeaux and the French colonies in the West Indies. From the publications which have been published in France upon this subject, we learn, that the falted

butter and salted beef of the cargoes shipped from Bourdeaux for the West Indies, have been hitherto procured chiefly from Ireland.

From a memoir lately presented by the Council of Trade at Marseilles to the French Minister for Internal Affairs, it appears, that in the ten years immediately preceding the Revolution, the total exports from France to all the different emporia of the Levant, and to Barbary, were equal to the value of 6,460,927l. sterling; that the value of the imports purchased with those exports, and brought home in return, in the same period of time, was not less than 13,035,510l. sterling; and that the average yearly gain of France upon its Levant and Barbary trade, from the year 1778 to 1788, was, therefore, not less than about 50,000l. sterling. The Dutch trade to the Levant and Barbary was not, during the same time, above one eighth part as much as that of the French. The Venetian trade to the same places was equal only to about a sixteenth part of the French trade. The English trade to the Levant and Barbary, so considerable in the time of Charles and James the Second, was but just equal to that of Venice. Woollen-cloth of the manufacture of the province of Languedoc, was the principal article of exportation in this part of the French trade, the French Government aspires to engross, by new efforts and regulations, the whole commerce of the Mediterranean Sea.

It is believed that the new Commercial Treaty between Britain and France, will certainly stipulate a diminution of the duties which are now levied in this country upon claret, and other French wines.

The commercial intercourse between the Austrian and the Turkish dominions, overland, and across the Danube, which had been long interrupted, or rendered exceedingly insecure by the war with the rebellious Pachas, has been lately renewed in perfect safety. It favours the conveyance of British goods into Turkey; as a great part of those of our manufactures which are sold at the German fairs, passes ultimately by land into that country.

The Bank of Amsterdam is re-established in full activity. A new Company, consisting of five persons, has been instituted at Amsterdam, under the authority of the Dutch Government, which has for its object to prosecute the South Whale-fishery from the Cape of Good Hope.

The sales at the late fairs in Germany, in which English manufactures so much surpassed all foreign competition, have acted most favourably upon the state of our cotton manufactures in every part of this country. Many new works are in a train of erection: as many workmen as can possibly be obtained, are every where hired. Those works which were, in the beginning of the late war, abandoned, have been again put into full activity. Cotton-wool, which has been lately low in the market, begins to rise in price. The orders are, in spite of the invidious commercial opposition of France, from almost every part of the Continent of Europe, from the Mediterranean, and from America and the West Indies. A vast quantity of new capital will, hence, be sunk in new establishments for the manufacture of cotton; and improving ingenuity will now be applied much more earnestly than ever before, to perfect every part in the processes of spinning, weaving, and bleaching, and to abridge the labour, so that we may still be able to bring our goods into the market at a smaller expense than can any of our competitors.

The iron-works in every part of the country have equally begun to be conducted with new spirit and prosperity, in consequence of the peace. The demand for almost all sorts of manufactures of iron, is fast increasing; and in the preparation of steel, the iron-masters of this country are rapidly attaining to a skill unequalled in any other part of the world: hands are scarce to be obtained in sufficient numbers for the demands at the iron-works.

The New Docks at Blackwall were opened on Friday last for the reception of shipping. The sum of 400,000l. has been subscribed as a stock to be employed in making a canal on the North side of London, from the basin of the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington, to the London Docks at Wapping. The canal between Glasgow and Leith is now in such progress towards its final execution, that there remains no doubt but the trade of North Britain will soon have the full advantage of it.

Furs, such as are used by the hatters, are about 40 per cent. higher in price than they were a twelvemonth since.

#### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the state of the season has been remarkably fine, both for the purposes of filling, ripening, and cutting the crops. In many of the midland and more southern districts, much of the wheat and barley crops have been already cut and secured. The oats are also mostly in nearly a state of ripeness for being cut. The crops we have already occasionally observed, turn out unusually good and abundant.

Old grain, however, still keeps up in price.—Average price of corn, &c. for England and Wales, in the week ending Aug. 14.—Wheat, 69s. ; rye, 42s. ; barley, 32s. 10d. ; oats, 20s. 9d. ; beans, 35s. 7d. ; pease, 38s. 2d.

The pea-crops, in many districts, have also been already secured ; but, on the drier descriptions of soil, they are probably not so full or abundant as was expected, the great dryness and heat of the weather having been unfavourable for them.

The ravages of the black fly have, in many places, been so injurious to the beans as to reduce them to middling crops.

The hay-harvest is mostly finished in the southern parts of the kingdom, and in those of the north it is considerably advanced. The prices of old hay keep up.—At Whitechapel Market, hay 5l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. ; clover, 7l. to 8l. 8s. ; straw, 1l. 18s. to 2s. 6s.—At St. James's Market, Aug. 21, hay 3l. 16s. to 7l. 17. ; straw, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 9s. 6d.

The want of rain has operated unfavourably for the rouens, or after crops of hay, the young grasses, in many places, seeming to die away by the great heat and dryness of the season ; of course, except rain soon falls, there will be but very light crops.

The pasture lands, especially those of the drier and more elevated kinds, are likewise in want of rain, the herbage, in many places, falling off by the drought. The low-pastures are, however, in a more flourishing condition.

Turnips appear well in general, though, in some places, rather patchy.

Live stock of almost every kind, begin to be more plentiful, though the prices still keep high.—Smithfield Market, Aug. 23, beef 4s. to 5s. ; mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d. ; veal, 4s. to 5s. 6d. ; pork, 5s. to 6s. 9d. ; lamb, 5s. to 6s.—Newgate and Leadenhall Market, beef, 3s. 4s. to 4s. 6d. ; mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. ; veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. ; pork, 5s. to 6s. ; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Hogs are also more plentiful. Horses of the good saddle-kind still dear.

In some of the cyder districts the fruit turns out more abundant than was at first supposed.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of July, to the 24th of Sept. 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*

Highest 30.05. Aug. 14, Wind W.  
Lowest 29.55. Aug. 24, Wind S.

Greatest variation in 28 hundredths of an inch. In the morning of the 25th of Aug. the mercury stood at 29.88, at the same hour on the 26th, it was fallen 29.60

Highest 81° Aug. 9 and 17, Wind W.  
Lowest 43° Aug. 13, Wind N.

Greatest variation in 17°. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning of the 12th inst. the thermometer was 60; at the same time, on the 13th, it was only at 43.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.211 inches in depth.

The state of the atmosphere, with regard to its density, has been remarkably equal ; but once has the variation in twenty-four hours been more than two-tenths of an inch, and frequently, for several days together, it has neither risen nor fallen so much as this.

From the 25th of July to the 2d of August, the weather continued very cold for the season ; and, it is worth remarking, that, from the 16th of June to the third of August, the thermometer was never once so high as 76°, which is called summer-heat : since that period, however, a finer series of harvest weather was never known : seven days the glass has been as high, or even something higher, than 80, and, on eight others, it has been equal to, or beyond, summer heat.

It is confidently said, that the cuckow was heard in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, at the commencement of the fair weather in this month.

On the 11th instant, the mercury in the barometer was a little depressed, previously to a very heavy rain in the night, after which the mercury immediately began to rise ; and early in the morning of the 13th, we witnessed a pretty severe white frost.

The wind has been chiefly in the west ; but, for several successive days it was changeable, following the course of the sun, being in the east early in the morning, and changing quickly to the west, by the south.

With the exception of a trifling shower or two, which are scarcely deserving of notice, there may be reckoned twenty-five days without rain since the last Report, fourteen of which have been very brilliant.

We observed more lightning on the evening of the 23d instant, than we had seen the whole summer, but it was not accompanied with thunder.

*N. B. In our two next Numbers we shall give copies of the Ancient Planisphere and Zodiac contained in Denou's splendid Travels in Egypt. Amidst the hundred and fifty interesting prints with which this artist's book is embellished, these representations of the Planisphere and Zodiac are, unquestionably, the most interesting, we have therefore selected them as suitable ornaments of the Monthly Magazine.*